"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and probably thunder storms; southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,109. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14. 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅞c; cash cotton, 6 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French Cabinet was attacked by M. Millerand in the Chamber of Deputies, and Premier Meline replied. The vote which is to decide the fate of the Ministry may be taken to-day. Thirty persons were crushed to death by the collapse of a building at Biet, France. The officers implicated with Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal raid have been reinstated in the army with a few exceptions. The Austrian Reichsrath has been prorogued by the Emperor. Chang Chih Tung, the famous Chinese Viceroy, is expected to work with Li Hung Chang, his adversary, for the advancement of China. Dr. Depew spent Sunday at Blenheim, and attended a levee of the Prince of Wales yesterday. —Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday continued its debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolution. The Senate passed a bill establishing a National Industrial Commission to recommend legislation bearing upon labor problems. The proposition to charter an international American bank for the furtherance of foreign commerce was considered in the Senate, but no action was taken.—Page 3.

Page 2.

A squad of twenty-eight men went into camp at Sea Girt yesterday. They are the first of the men who are intended to fill the ranks of the regiments now in service.

The Astor Battery broke camp yesterday, going to Jersey City, whence they started by special train to San Francisco. Little delay is anticipated in proceeding to Manila.

Lieut. Pillott of the Twelfth Regiment and Capt. Lyon of the Eighth, in command of a detail of officers and men, arrived in this city last night, and will at once begin recruiting men to fill up the commands, now in service. Lieut. Pillott says the men in Chickamauga are now in fine shape and that food is plentiful and good.

Page 3.

The President has signed the War Revenue bill, and the law is now in effect. Secretary Gage promptly issued a circular letter setting forth methods by which the subscriptions for $200,000,000 of the authorized bonds will be raised. Applications for the same must be in hand not later than July 14, 1898.

Page 5.

Leiter's wheat boom in Chicago collapsed, and a syndicate of banks will settle his affairs.

Two hundred and ten men of the Second Naval Battalion were sworn in in Brooklyn by Commander Knox of the United States Navy.

The Giants defeated the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 4 to 3, after twelve stubbornly contested innings had been played.

Lehman won the Myrtle Stakes at the Gravesend track yesterday from Merry Prince in a rattling finish. Theory, Imp, Formero, George Boyd, and Swiftmas got the other races.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey yesterday made a decision sustaining the Constitutional amendment prohibiting gambling and horse racing. It was held that the courts were powerless to interfere with the Legislature in determining the result. It was sufficient for the amendment to have received a majority of the votes cast.

Page 7.

The Chinamen of New York and vicinity held their annual picnic.

William R. Foster, charged with having embezzled $193,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange in 1888, has disappeared, and his bail bond of $20,000 has been declared forfeited.

Page 9.

A special meeting of the Merchants' Association will be held to-day, and an active campaign for the Summer trade will be begun at once.

Page 12.

Blanche Walsh, the actress, and her maid were fined $5 each for wheeling at night without lamps.

A Brooklyn landlord has brought dispossess proceedings against Mrs. Patrick Hanrihan, wife of a naval militiaman, as she is unable to pay her rent.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx and the Board of Education both met yesterday and selected the school buildings for use as children's playgrounds this Summer.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association has issued an appeal for funds to carry on its work. The association is now caring for 200 families of New York volunteers.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn announced himself emphatically yesterday as opposed to the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and it is evident that there will be considerable Republican opposition in that borough to the regular ticket.

There was much discussion among real estate men and others yesterday regarding the effects of the various provisions of the War Revenue bill. The stamp duties on transfers of realty, it is expected, will curtail the sales for "a nominal consideration."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
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MORE SHIPS TO FIGHT DEWEY.

Three Spanish Vessels Reach Manila and He Goes Out to Meet Them, It Is Said.

LONDON, June 14.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to The Financial News, three Spanish ironclads from Madagascar waters have arrived inside of Manila Bay, and Admiral Dewey's ships have gone to meet them.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high on the South Atlantic Coast and in the Upper Missouri Valley; it is generally low in the lake regions, Central Valleys, Middle Atlantic States, and New England. The barometer has fallen over the lake regions and risen in the Missouri Valley.

The temperature is lower in Southern New England and generally in the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States; also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The weather conditions are very unsettled east of the Mississippi River, and showers and thunderstorms are indicated for New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, also on the Middle Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature will remain about stationary in the Atlantic and Gulf States and will fall somewhat in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer at the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	72	75
6 A. M.	67	71	76
9 A. M.	62	77	82
12 M.	64	81	86
3 P. M.	67	78	90
6 P. M.	66	75	84
9 P. M.	75	73	80
12 P. M.	63	73	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81⅝
Weather Bureau	79
Corresponding date 1897	66
Corresponding date for last 20 years	67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 87 degrees at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67, and at 8 P. M. 78.

MARINES REPEL ANOTHER ATTACK

Enemy Driven Off at Guantanamo with Rifles and Field Gun.

NEVILLE AND SHAW ARE SAFE

Returned to Camp with Their Men After Hours of Hard Fighting.

Reinforcements with Two Automatic Colt Guns Landed from the Texas and Marblehead.

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OFF UNITED STATES CAMP, Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, June 12, Noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 13.—When The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left Guantanamo Bay early this morning with the news of the thirteen hours' skirmish between the United States marines under Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington and the Spanish guerrillas and regulars, the Marblehead was landing reinforcements, and it was expected that the fighting would be renewed.

The expectation was realized, for at 9 o'clock the firing was resumed by the Spaniards, who appeared off the camp on the edge of a small island, about a mile to the northeast. It was promptly returned by thirteen rifles and a three-inch field gun, and in a short time all signs of the enemy had disappeared.

Skirmishing All the Morning.

Col. Huntington then sent to the landing for a second three-inch gun, which was dragged up the hill and placed in position at the summit. The skirmish lines thrown round the camp kept up a popping all the morning, but with not much result to show for it. Meanwhile the Marblehead left the harbor and threw a few shells into the woods.

To the great delight of the marines in camp, Lieuts. Neville and Shaw, with thirty men of Company D, returned in good shape, but much exhausted by eighteen hours of picket duty. One man, Sergt. Smith of Company K, had been shot through the abdomen and instantly killed. During most of the day and night, Lieuts. Neville and Shaw had been surrounded by a much superior force, but men and officers behaved splendidly, and, although the firing of the Spaniards was constant and heavy, Lieut. Neville's detachment held its own, inflicting much more loss than it sustained.

At least five Spaniards are known to have been killed, and, as Lieut. Neville's men kept up a steady fire throughout the night, and the enemy was not at a great distance, it is believed that the Spanish casualties were heavy.

It was decided by Col. Huntington this morning to abandon the position first occupied as a camp. The crest of the hill which the troops held last night was given up to batteries and rifle pits, and the tents were pitched on the side of the hill near the harbor, which is protected by the warships.

Reinforcements Landed.

The battleship Texas arrived this morning and sent ashore forty marines and two automatic Colt guns as reinforcements. The Marblehead also sent an additional small detachment.

Private Bartholomew McGowan of Company D will lose his hand, which was shattered by a Mauser bullet. Amputation will be necessary. The Marblehead's pilot, who was shot through the leg while guiding the cruiser out of the harbor this morning, holds the rank of a Colonel in the Cuban service.

TO REPAIR THE FRENCH CABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The cable-cutting operations in the vicinity of Santiago have been suspended in favor of cable-repairing, which is just now considered the more pressing need. The cable steamer Adria, which has been doing its best to sever the submarine line between Santiago and Kingston, has been ordered to pick up and repair the French cable to Haiti, which it cut only a few days ago near Guantanamo, with a view to establishing communication with Admiral Sampson and the War Board in this city.

It is not expected that there will be any particular difficulty in putting this cable in working order, and, as the Adria has expert cable operators aboard, the only thing to prevent the use of the line by the Government will be the refusal of the cable company to handle the messages at the Haitian end of the line. It makes no difference, it is pointed out, how well prepared Admiral Sampson may be to operate the cable at Guantanamo, he cannot accomplish anything unless the operator at the other end will receive the messages.

Cannot Seize the Line.

The cable from Santiago to Haiti is owned by a French company, which has connections with this country, but owns no lines touching United States territory. The Government cannot seize the line, for the reason that it is neutral property on neutral territory. If the company refuses to instruct its operator at Mole St. Nicholas to accept messages sent from the military station which it is proposed to establish at Guantanamo, that will end the matter. This Government will have no recourse.

This is exactly the status of affairs that is supposed to prevail at Manila. Admiral Dewey cut the cable there, and, as he has control of the Manila terminus, could now be using it but for the refusal of the company to allow the messages to be received by their operators at the other end of the line.

The cable company which controls the Haitian connection has been approached by the Government, with a view to ascertaining whether it will allow the use of its lines in the manner proposed, the understanding being that it would be allowed to resume its commercial business with Cuba under an American censorship. It is thought likely that it will consent to do this rather than be shut out of all business until the war is over, though it has not as yet indicated its acceptance of the proposition.

SPANISH SEMI-OFFICIAL YARNS.

MADRID, June 13.—A semi-official note issued to-day emphatically contradicts all the American reports of the operations in Cuba, and even denies that American forces have effected a landing in Guantanamo Bay or elsewhere. The note concludes:

"The European press will make a mistake in imagining Spain is discouraged and at the end of her resources. On the contrary, Spain is full of hope and determined to continue the war."

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, replying to questions on the subject, said that, according to the semi-official dispatches, during the last fight at Santiago de Cuba "a Spanish shell burst on the deck of the Massachusetts, dismounting a gun, killing and wounding a number of men, and seriously injuring the vessel, while the New York and several other vessels were compelled to withdraw in a badly damaged condition. In addition, three of the American ships were sent back to the repairing yard."

WITH THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO

A $200,000 Bombardment — Cubans Capture a Spanish Camp—Famine Menaces the Enemy.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with the Blockading Fleet, June 8, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 9, (delayed in transmission.)—Approximately $200,000 worth of ammunition was expended in Monday's bombardment, but apparently it has not checked Spanish activity on the earthworks. The warships lost a quantity of crockery and other easily breakable things from the concussion of the big guns.

Monday afternoon the lookout man on the Brooklyn saw a boat approaching from a point about four miles west of El Morro. The Vixen went to meet it, and brought to the flagship three insurgents, who asked for a vessel to shell a Spanish force with which the insurgents were then engaged near the shore. The Marblehead, which had been doing excellent target practice, was sent on this mission, and soon scattered the Spaniards, with the result that the insurgents captured the Spanish camp, tents, and a quantity of ammunition. One of the Marblehead's shells killed a Spanish Captain and a Lieutenant, fatally wounded a surgeon, and injured several soldiers. The exact losses of the Spaniards could not be determined, but they beat a hasty retreat.

False Alarms of Torpedo Attacks.

Yesterday, just before daylight, there was another false alarm of a torpedo attack, which called all the men to quarters. The moral effect of these repeated unnecessary calls is bad, and to obviate them in the future, as far as possible, a close blockade of the harbor mouth by steam launches will be maintained nightly.

The weather of late has been exceedingly rough, and has seriously interfered with coaling, but this afternoon it shows signs of moderating.

While the work of arming and feeding the insurgents is pushed vigorously, the Spaniards in Santiago are reported to be suffering from an incipient famine, and a Cuban officer, off shore yesterday, asserted that the guerrillas were deserting in force to the insurgents.

Yesterday Lieut. Commander Delehanty, with the gunboat Suwanee, armed 3,000 Cubans with rifles, ammunition, and machetes. To-day he landed 3,000 rifles, 300,000 rounds of ammunition, a large consignment of machetes, a quantity of medicine, and several tons of bread and bacon.

Cubans Very Active.

The Cubans are very active. They express the greatest confidence and promise to maintain a close blockade of Santiago on the land side. Strict supervision is exercised in the landing of arms and supplies, and nothing is given to an insurgent camp beyond what it can successfully defend against any probable Spanish force. The insurgents represent that their numbers are rapidly increasing. Certainly they have evidenced their ability in the neighborhood of Guantanamo, where they have got possession of the railway and telegraph termini. The fine harbor there will make a good American base.

The insurgents say that they watched Monday's bombardment from the hills at the rear of Santiago; that as many as 300 Spaniards were killed and several guns dismounted. Terrible execution was wrought by the twelve-inch shells of the Texas.

If their statements can be relied upon, the Spanish garrison at Santiago is on half rations, and the town itself is even much worse off, the military authorities refusing to sell citizens provisions at any price. The insurgents predict that famine will cause the speedy capitulation of Santiago.

PALMER BRAVED THE BATTERIES

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Wednesday, June 8.—The steam launches which now form a picket line to guard against a torpedo boat attack reported yesterday that the Spaniards were apparently attempting to repair the batteries damaged by the bombardment of Monday. Rear Admiral Sampson thereupon said he believed that half, if not more, of the enemy's guns had been dismounted.

When asked if he did not think the Spaniards deserted their batteries early during the bombardment, he replied:

"Yes, I am sure they did. They could not stand that terrific fire."

On Sunday night (June 5) Ensign Palmer took the New York's launch on harbor picket duty, and another launch was sent from the Oregon, as the launch expected from the Massachusetts did not come. Ensign Palmer was obliged to go within 150 yards of the batteries. The Spaniards opened a heavy fire, but Palmer kept his position, regardless of the shells. His orders were not to go nearer than a mile from shore.

Ensign Palmer and the crew got back safely. When Admiral Sampson heard of the shooting, he said to Mr. Palmer:

"You were ordered not to go nearer shore than a mile."

"Those were my orders," replied Ensign Palmer; "but, Sir, I was also told to see that no torpedo boats came out. With only two boats I could not be sure that none came out unless I went right under the batteries."

"You were perfectly right, Mr. Palmer," observed Admiral Sampson. "That's the kind of stuff our young officers are made of."

LIEUT. NEVILLE'S WIFE HAPPY.

The wife of Lieut. Mendell Neville retired with a happy heart last night, having just been notified by Admiral Bunce that her husband, who had been reported missing and was supposed to have been killed by the Spaniards at Guantanamo, had returned to his comrades safe and sound.

Mrs. Neville, who is living temporarily in the officers' family quarters at the Marine Barracks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, swooned when she heard yesterday morning that her husband was missing. She soon recovered, however, and stoutly maintained throughout the day that her husband would return alive to the camp.

Before he parted with her he had warned her not to be alarmed if she heard that he was killed or wounded, for he said that many men would doubtless be erroneously reported killed and hurt. She took his advice—as well as a woman coul —and hope kept her up all day.

Mrs. Neville is a daughter of Commodore Howell of the navy, now on the cruiser San Francisco, and was married to Lieut. Neville last January.

The bare fact that Lieut. Neville and his men had made their way back to camp was learned by the marines at the barracks late last night and caused general rejoicing.

THE MEN KILLED AT GUANTANAMO.

Sergt. Smith, Private Dunphy, and Private McColgan, the three marines who, with Assistant Surgeon John B. Gibbs, were killed in the first battle on Cuban soil, at Guantanamo, belonged to the same company. They were comrades in Company D, of the First Battalion of Marines, and had joined the battalion together when it was organized on quick orders early in the war to proceed south and join the naval expedition.

Sergt. Charles Hampton Smith was a native of Maryland, born at Westminster thirty-one years ago, and had relatives in that section of the State. His next of kin is his sister, Miss Coral G. Smith, of Smallwood, Md. Sergt. Smith enlisted Aug. 30, 1893, at the barracks in Washington. He was a smart soldier, had an excellent record, and was quickly promoted from private to the rank of Sergeant.

Private William Dunphy was a native of Gloucester, Mass. He was twenty-two years old. He enlisted in the marine corps on the 9th of last December, and was one of the recruits at the barracks at Boston. His next of kin is an aunt, Mrs. McDonald, of 55 Duncan Street, Gloucester, Mass.

Private McColgan was another Massachusetts man, and was also twenty-two years of age. He enlisted at the post at Boston, Jan. 5, 1897. He was a native of Peabody, Mass., and his next of kin is an aunt, Mrs. Fanny O'Loughlin of Stoneham, Mass.

CAREER OF JOHN B. GIBBS.

L. F. d'Oremieulx, who is in the insurance business, with an office at 59 Wall Street, is a cousin of Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, who was reported slain Saturday at Guantanamo Bay. Mr. d'Oremieulx's mother and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, a sister of Dr. Gibbs, are his only other relatives in New York.

"A powerful sense of duty to his country," said Mr. d'Oremieulx yesterday, "was what urged Dr. Gibbs to go to the front. Fidelity to his own conception of duty was one of his most remarkable characteristics. It was only approached by a more noticeable trait—his taciturnity. I have known him to come into my office, say 'Hello!' sit in a chair and smoke a cigar for an hour without a word, then say 'Guess I'll be going,' and get out.

It has been erroneously reported that Major Alfred Gibbs, the doctor's father, was killed in the Custer massacre at Wounded Knee. The senior Gibbs was Major of the Seventh Cavalry, a detachment of which was with Custer and was wiped out. But Major Gibbs was then dead, having succumbed to illness a short time before the engagement. He was graduated at West Point, saw active service in the Mexican War and throughout the civil war, and had risen to Brevet Major in the army. On the father's side, the family is well known in Rhode Island. On the mother's side—she was a Miss Blair—the family is of well-known Virginian stock.

As a child, according to his cousin, Dr. Gibbs was not conspicuous for brightness or any exceptional traits. After completing his medical education in this country he took post-graduate courses in London and Vienna, returning to establish a practice in this city, which continued to be the scene of his professional activity thereafter until recently. His practice of late had been entirely surgical, and he had added to it considerable hospital work. He was very popular among those who had learned to know him.

"Dr. Gibbs was very much in love with his profession," Mr. d'Oremieulx continued, "but he felt that no considerations should weigh with him against the call to defend his country. He had always had a great predilection for the navy, and had met many naval men at the University Club, of which he was a member, and at other places. So he decided to be enrolled in the naval service. I pointed out to him how low his rank would be, equivalent only to that of an Ensign, with the corresponding pay, and that he would be subject to strict discipline from younger men who had only a fraction of his skill and medical experience. He replied, 'That is not the point. I owe it as a duty to my country. My father served in two wars, and was wounded in both. My older brother cannot leave his family to go. I am a bachelor and must go.'"

Since the doctor enlisted Mr. d'Oremieulx had received a letter from him, dated about June 1, aboard the transport Panther at Key West. Dr. Gibbs related his doings since joining the navy. After passing the physical examination, which pleased him greatly, as he was near the age limit, he was detailed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and assisted on the Board of Examining Surgeons. He applied for active duty, and was detailed to Key West to report to the Chief Surgeon there. In his letter he said he was gratified that his application for active service had been granted, and he hoped that the marines would see some fighting before long.

"The idea of fighting was very foreign to his nature," Mr. d'Oremieulx said. "He was a man of extreme modesty, sometimes painfully so, and of all the men I have met in my experience he was the most reserved. Yet he made friends by the score. I think they were attracted by his extraordinary honesty of purpose and his devotion to his idea of duty. Since he was a lad he has been fond of the sea, and could handle a boat to a degree of perfection. His love for the sea led him to choose that branch when he could have served in the land force at a much higher relative rank."

Dr. Gibbs's mother is still living, residing with his older brother at Altoona, Penn. So far as Mr. d'Oremieulx knew, they had not been officially notified of his death. Mr. d'Oremieulx said his address had been left with the Navy Department, and he would be the first informed of news of Dr. Gibbs. He had heard nothing official yesterday afternoon, but from the newspaper descriptions of the doctor's position in the rear of the camp during the fighting, he felt sure the reports were accurate.

CAPT. SPICER'S PAST SERVICE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Capt. William F. Spicer, United States Navy, who commanded the company which lost four men at Guantanamo, is well known in Boston, which city he is proud to call his home. He is a son of the late Commodore Spicer, United States Navy, and a gallant and popular officer.

He was born in St. Thomas, West Indies, and was appointed to the Marine Corps from civil life from Massachusetts, March 13, 1872. His first assignment to duty was at the marine barracks here July, 1872. He remained until October, and then became attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A year later he was transferred to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., and after a year's service there he joined the Kearsarge on the Asiatic station and continued with the ship until 1876.

On Jan. 4, 1880, he was made a First Lieutenant and assigned to the Swatara of the Asiatic squadron. On Sept. 6, 1892, he was commissioned a Captain and assigned to duty as fleet officer of marines on the flagship Chicago of the European squadron. Returning from Europe he was assigned to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, in May, 1895, and was on duty there when ordered to the scene of hostilities a few months ago.

SPANISH CABINET IS TOTTERING

Sagasta's Fall from Power Declared to be Imminent.

SILVELA THE COMING MAN

Carlists are Enrolling Adherents and Startling Developments Expected

Efforts for a Foreign Loan a Failure—Blanco Wires Urgent Demands for Supplies.

LONDON, June 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn from a trustworthy source that the days of the Sagasta Cabinet are numbered.

"It is believed the Cabinet is aware that the torpedo boat destroyer Terror has been lost, and, despite official denials, it is rumored that there is further bad news from Cuba.

"Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, is regarded as the coming man.

"The Carlists are enrolling adherents and startling developments are expected."

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Madrid via Biarritz says:

"Spain's efforts for a foreign loan have failed. Gen. Blanco wires urgent demands for supplies, as he expects the blockade to become severer."

SPAIN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

So Premier Sagasta's Secretary Is Alleged to Have Declared in an Interview.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—The special Madrid correspondent of the Petit Bleu of this city, telegraphs an interview which he claims to have had with Señor Merino, the private secretary of the Spanish Premier, Señor Sagasta, in which the secretary is quoted as having formally declared the Spanish Government will now accept any peace proposal which is submitted "on the express condition that it does not emanate from the enemy.

"The international mediation which would be especially welcomed upon the part of Spain," the Premier's secretary is said to have added, "would be in the case of the initiative being taken by France or Austria."

PARIS, June 13.—The Temps, this afternoon, publishes a dispatch from Madrid in which it is said that the communications exchanged between high officials at Madrid, Vienna, and Berlin do not treat directly of peace, but, it is added, "an important view of the situation may arise out of Germany's hostility to the development of American intervention in the Philippine Islands," and, in connection with the reported intention of the United States to occupy the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, it is pointed out that "Germany has long desired Ponape as a coaling station."

"As the Spanish Cabinet does not consider the moment arrived to discuss peace," the dispatch continues, "the war party and the press interpret the international pourparlers as an indication of an understanding and a combination, possibly leading to European co-operation against the United States."

CADIZ FLEET NOT READY.

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, Pays a Visit to the Port—The Alfonso XIII. Unseaworthy.

LONDON, June 14.—The Cadiz correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Capt. Aunon's reception along the route from Madrid to Cadiz was not very enthusiastic. The reserve squadron is not ready. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it will ever depart. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. is practically eliminated as unseaworthy, and the Princesa de Asturias is unfinished and in the dock, with all her armament incomplete. Probably Capt. Aunon came to see why the Alfonso XIII. is unseaworthy, or to avoid awkward questions in the Cortes.

"The Military Governor of Cadiz is vigilant and night alarms are frequent. The lighthouses have been destroyed and the forts are being strengthened, some twenty fresh guns being mounted, of which six are modern."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch, says: "This bogey of a reserve squadron ought no longer to frighten the timidest soul in America."

The Cadiz correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"In the case of the Emperador Carlos V. the cause of delay is in her ordnance, the trials of which, besides being unsatisfactory, considerably damaged her. She is obliged to make repairs and to modify her armaments.

"It is doubtful whether the Government really desires the squadron to go into action at all. Probably the idea is to frighten the Americans if possible by rumors of imaginary movements."

The War Board Mystified.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Spanish Cadiz fleet is almost as much of a mystery to the naval officers here as was Admiral Cervera's flying squadron during the two weeks immediately preceding its inglorious bottling up at Santiago. To-day a report came that the squadron was unfit for sea. That would have been credited had not the department had information as late as Saturday that the squadron was about to depart. About a week before that it had been told that the Cadiz fleet had sailed.

Having in mind these conflicting reports the War Board scarcely knows where to give credence, though it would seem to be an extraordinary circumstance that the least doubt could exist as to the presence in or absence from the harbor of a popular city such as Cadiz of a whole squadron of warships. However, the weight of opinion seems to incline to the presence of the fleet at Cadiz, owing to the bad condition of the ships.

It may be noted that, although acting upon this belief as shown by the beginning of the military invasion of Cuba, the War Board is taking no unnecessary chances of a surprise, and by means of scouts has provided for securing timely warning of the approach of any hostile ship to the seat of war.

SPAIN'S MURMURS UNHEEDED.

State Department Officials Do Not Think There Is Any Ground for Any of Them.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—State Department officials, whose attention was called to-day to the protests made in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies yesterday in regard to the sinking of the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago harbor, the Cuban blockade, and Admiral Dewey's relations with the chief of the Philippine insurgents, dismissed them one and all as unworthy of serious attention.

As to the sinking of the Merrimac in order to blockade the channel to the harbor entrance, it was pointed out that there could be no dispute as to the legitimacy of the act, from the standpoint of international law. The same point arose, it was recalled, in the late civil war in this country, when the Federal forces sunk obstructions at the entrance of Charleston Harbor. There might be objection, it was suggested, to the blocking of a channel so as to destroy communication permanently, but the sinking of a coal ship which could be removed with a charge of dynamite could not possibly be so regarded.

The Spanish objections to our blockade of Cuba were natural, it was remarked, but had no claim to be noticed, since their approval or disapproval does not affect the legitimacy of the blockade. The fact that no neutral nation complained of the blockade, and that the Spaniards did, was interpreted as the best evidence that it was effective.

Concerning the Spanish anxiety that we should not "commit excesses now happily unknown to civilized warfare," a prominent member of the State Department staff remarked that the spectacle of the Spaniards seeming to teach the methods of civilized warfare to the people of the United States was one of the humors of the present situation. There was not the slightest probability, this official thought, of any complications arising from Dewey's negotiations with Aguinaldo.

There is no de facto or pretended Government in the Philippines which is at all likely to set up any claims as against the United States, he pointed out, and the American administration was sure to be so much more liberal toward the natives that it was not to be supposed for a moment that they would seriously object to the new order of affairs. In any event, it was indicated, the American force would be strong enough to sustain order in the islands.

PUERTO RICO EXPEDITION.

War Department Actively Engaged in Organizing the Second Army of Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The expedition to Santiago having been dispatched, the War Department nas now set to work in earnest to fit out the Puerto Rico expeditionary force, and as the transports constitute one of the most important factors in that outfitting, the Government's agents have again begun to ransack the Atlantic and Gulf ports for ships suitable for the purpose.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day announced the closing of contracts for two more ships, the Lampasas and the Nueces, both of the Mallory Line. These with the five ships already ordered to rendezvous at Fernandina, the Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Gate City, and City of Macon; the two awaiting orders at New York, the Catania and Arkadia, and the five left at Gulf ports after the sailing of the Shafter expedition, the Manteo, Aransas, Hudson, Unionist, and Specialist, make up a fleet of fourteen transports now ready for the Puerto Rican movement.

As the department expects to keep on adding to this list as fast as the vessels can be secured, it is seen that it is preparing to carry no small expedition to Puerto Rico, the assumption being strong that many of the vessels now in use for the Santiago invasion will be called into requisition for the San Juan trip.

The Force Available.

From the statement of the composition of the Fifth Army Corps, as it left Tampa, given out by the War Department to-day, it is seen that Gen. Shafter took all the infantry at Tampa but three regiments—the Fourth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth. He left there, however, several regiments of cavalry and a number of batteries of artillery, aggregating, it is estimated, 5,000 men. These, it is expected, will form the nucleus of the force which Major Gen. Coppinger will take from Florida. At Jacksonville the Seventh Army Corps, under Major Gen. Lee, numbers about 7,500 men. Add to this the provisional division formed by Gen. Shafter, and which is commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, approximately 5,000 strong, and it is seen that there will be available for the invasion of Puerto Rico between 17,000 and 18,000 men.

It is not likely, however, that all the volunteer regiments will be ready for service at the time the expedition will be called on to sail, and it is still thought certain that a part of the regulars now en route to Santiago will be transferred to Puerto Rico when the work on the south coast of Cuba is done.

The question of the point of embarkation for the Puerto Rican force is not yet settled. The experience in embarking the expedition from Tampa has demonstrated to the War Department officials that other ports where the railroad and other facilities are more adequate than at Tampa are much more desirable places for the concentration of the troops and their embarkation. The officers at Tampa have recommended that future expeditions approaching any magnitude be dispatched from some other city.

Five Vessels Sent to Jacksonville.

Five vessels were sent to Fernandina with the idea that the troops at Jacksonville could best be taken on there. The water is deep enough to admit any of the transport fleet to that port. The question of healthfulness has entered into the matter, however, since the outbreak of yellow fever in the South, and as the men will have to remain in camp for some time before going aboard ship it may not be deemed advisable to encamp them in any coast town.

It is said at the War Department that there is some possibility of Savannah being made the point of concentration, but that depends on what the board of army experts sent South to pick out a site for a camp reports. This board has completed its work, and is expected to make a report to the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which time the point of mobilization for the Puerto Rican army will probably be determined.

These things seem settled relative to the invasion of Puerto Rico: That Major Gen. Coppinger will lead it, with Major Gen. Lee second in command; that it will embark from some point on the east coast of Florida; that it will start just as soon as the volunteers can be made ready, and as soon as Gen. Shafter can spare a portion of his force of regular infantry, and that it will be a much larger and more formidable force than that sent against Santiago.

A complete pontoon train left Willets Point last night for Port Tampa. There were eight cars in the train, and the pontoon bridges, it was said, are for the assistance of the army in landing in Puerto Rico.

Refreshing and Invigorating excursions via Albany Day Line. See steamboat & excursion advs.—Adv.

ARMY OFF TO CUBA

Left Key West at Daybreak Yesterday Bound for Santiago.

15,337 OFFICERS AND MEN

Landing Will Probably Take Place on Thursday or Friday.

The 71st New York Regiment Among the Three Volunteer Organizations with the Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships, bearing over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliary craft, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak this morning.

An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the War Department to-day, setting at rest all reports that the expedition was on its way or had landed last week. The authorities made the announcement for the reason that the time for secrecy was now past, as the scout boats had made sure that the path was clear before it and that no possible menace could come from the Spanish ships or troops, even should the enemy know that our forces were now advancing against them.

By Thursday at the latest the transports will be off Santiago, and a large American army will make its landing on Cuban soil on that day or the next.

The United States regular troops make up the greater part of the force, there being but three volunteer organizations on the ships. These are the Seventy-first New York Infantry Volunteers, the Second Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, the regiment which Col. Wood commands and of which Theodore Roosevelt is Lieutenant Colonel. Whether either of these officers is with the two squadrons named is not yet known at the War Department. It was difficult to prevail upon the mounted riflemen to leave their mounts behind, but this was a matter of necessity, it is said, owing to the lack of accommodations for the horses on shipboard.

Full List of the Troops.

The full list of the troops that make up this expedition, as reported to the War Department by Gen. Shafter, is as follows:

INFANTRY REGIMENTS—Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirteenth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, First, Twenty-fifth, Twelfth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Third, Twentieth. Total infantry, 561 officers and 10,709 enlisted men.

CAVALRY—Two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, First, and Tenth Cavalry, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. Total dismounted cavalry, 359 officers and 2,875 enlisted men; mounted cavalry, one squadron of the Second, 9 officers and 280 enlisted men.

ARTILLERY—Light Batteries E and K, First Artillery; A and F, Second Artillery, 14 officers and 323 enlisted men. Batteries G and H, Fourth Artillery, siege, 4 officers and 132 enlisted men.

ENGINEERS—Companies C and E, 9 officers and 200 enlisted men.

SIGNAL CORPS—One detachment, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital detachments are included in the foregoing figures. The staff corps numbers fifteen officers.

Aside from the men and officers making up the expedition, the boats carried a vast quantity of supplies, ammunition, and war equipments, necessary to maintain an organization of this size for at least sixty days. Every detail for the landing of this party has been worked out by the Engineer Corps of the army.

The Convoy Fleet.

Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana is in command of the naval fleet which accompanies the transport ships. It has been presumed that this officer would be charged with this duty, but the fact of his command can now be stated positively. The make-up of the convoy fleet is still withheld, and, in fact, the Navy Department knows only as to the general character of its strength. Besides the Indiana, one other battleship and first-class cruiser accompany the fleet. The other ships are lesser cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliary craft. Five of the naval ships of the fleet first went to Port Tampa, while eleven remained off Key West.

When the five warships and the thirty-two transports reached Key West a junction was made with the eleven warships at that point, and the combined fleets started together. Naval officials speak of it as a magnificent marine procession. The war transports stretched out for several miles, according to a high naval official, although even this, it is felt, is short of the length which such a procession of transports would take, each being given adequate sea room. The warships proper, headed by the Indiana, stretched at least three-quarters of a mile.

BIG SPANISH ARMY ON HAND.

Thirty Battalions of Infantry, Besides Cavalry and Artillery, Reported to be in Santiago Province.

LONDON, June 14.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:—

"The opinion here is that a land attack upon Santiago de Cuba will prove a much harder operation than is commonly supposed. Several papers publish the following list of the forces in the Province of Santiago, which are principally at Holguin and Manzanillo:

"THIRTY BATTALIONS OF INFANTRY.

"SEVEN SQUADRONS OF CAVALRY.

"FIVE COMPANIES OF SAPPERS.

"FOUR MOUNTAIN BATTERIES AND FOUR COMPANIES OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

"The army corps under Gen. Pando in Eastern Cuba is composed of four divisions, under Gens. Linares, Luque,

ties. To arrive at Santiago an expedition must cross the range of mountains called Sierra Cobre, in which there are many positions easily defended by comparatively small forces, especially against an enemy which is sure to be decimated by yellow fever and dysentery, for this district, at all times, is the most unhealthful in the island.

"The rainy season has now begun. Doubtless the Americans will have the assistance of the insurgents, who are thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the district and are well seasoned against disease; but in the past history of the insurrection the rebels have never had much success in attacking fortified positions.

"The prospect of a conjoint bombardment by the American squadron does not excite serious apprehension in the minds of the Spanish military authorities."

WORRY OF GUERRILLA WARFARE

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo Bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advices up to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press report, and the news has had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward regardless of their unpreparedness. Saturday night's action shows that the Spanish are not afraid to charge boldly upon United States troops, and the prospects of bushwhacking warfare disclosed by the Spanish movements are anything but agreeable to the persons who have been hoping for a short campaign.

A good deal of surprise is expressed at the failure of the report to mention any substantial aid received from the insurgents by the United States marines camped on Crest Hill. Reinforcements were sent from our ships, but it does not appear in the reports that the marines had help from the men best acquainted from their experience in jungle fighting to be of service in an encounter with Spanish guerrillas.

Without any discouragement to the fighting ability of the marines, who appear to have acquitted themselves with the greatest credit so far as concerns their bravery and steadiness under fire, the question has been raised in the minds of the military experts whether, failing in any substantial assistance from the Cubans who were reported to have been so numerous in the vicinity, Western soldiers, trained in Indian fighting, would not be of more service in a Cuban jungle campaign. Nothing so severely tasks the courage and endurance of troops as to be shot at from cover by an unseen foe, and only troops trained in our latest skirmish drill can render effective service in such attacks.

One of the most annoying features attending this style of warfare is the worry imposed upon the soldiers, for a few score irregulars can manage to keep in a state of unrest and excitement a large body of regular troops, preventing them from sleeping and generally disturbing them. Behind earthworks there will be little reason for complaint on this score, and it is probable that our troops, in operating in Cuba, will be obliged to resort frequently to this means of defense.

By a fortunate coincidence the naval ambulance ship Solace arrived off Santiago yesterday, and was available at once to take the wounded marines who participated in the fight at Crest Hill. The dead will be buried in the soil. There is nothing unusual about this, although it should now be fully realized that with actual warfare going on the usual modes of war must be followed, and it is said by those in authority that these will not permit the removal of the dead from the point of action.

The presence of the Solace is a fortunate circumstance for such of the marines as were wounded during the initial land fight of the war, as her splendid equipment gives them the service of the most perfectly appointed hospital. To provide for every contingency the Surgeon General of the navy placed on board the Solace twenty-five folding coffins. They are away from observation, and are so unlike coffins until put together that they are free from all gruesome appearance. They are to be used only for such wounded as die on board ships. A practical embalmer, with all embalming supplies, also is on board.

Relatives of some of the sailors who have died in the Naval Hospital at Key West and have been buried there have made urgent appeals that the bodies be sent North. The Navy Department has been most anxious to consider these appeals favorably, but has found it to be absolutely impossible under the State laws of Florida, which do not permit disinterments for two years after the first interment.

ASTOR BATTERY DEPARTS.

The Astor Battery of Mountain Artillery left Jersey City last night en route for the Philippines. The orders came on Sunday, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when reveille was sounded, the men turned out to begin the momentous journey. At 8 o'clock came the order to break camp. It took several hours to get equipments in shape, and at 10 o'clock Camp Astor, or, as it has been named, "Camp Blister," in memory of the nineteen-mile march and its attendant results, was a thing of the past.

The line of march was along the Westchester Road, which was hot and dusty. Just before Van Nest was reached Private Waterson was overcome by the heat. He quickly recovered, however, and continued his march to Van Nest station.

On arriving at the station the battery was met by Brother Eusebius of the Catholic Protectory, which is close at hand, who served the men with cooling drinks. Then began a tiresome wait for the special train which was to take them to the Harlem River station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

While waiting the battery was serenaded by the Protectory Band, which played National airs. At 5 o'clock the train arrived, the three baggage cars were thrown open, and in less than five minutes the guns, equipment, and baggage were carefully loaded and the men aboard.

After the train pulled out Lieut. March started through the train to count his men, and hidden under one of the seats he discovered the battery's mascot, "Little Willie," who followed the men from Seventy-fourth Street on their way to camp last Thursday. The boys say his name is Willie Spraun, and that his mother is in the hospital and his father in Manila. He had hoped to go with the battery, but Lieut. March gave orders to leave him at Jersey City.

At Mott Haven the battery was transferred to a transport, which went by way of the East River to Jersey City, arriving there at 7 o'clock.

A large crowd awaited the battery at the Jersey City pier. Mothers, sisters, and sweethearts were in the majority, and there was a kissing and crying time while the special train, consisting of three tourists' sleepers for the men, a Pullman for the officers, and three baggage cars, was being made ready for leaving.

Some of the relatives of the men got them away beyond the lines and into corners while the last good-byes were being said, and at 7:55 o'clock, when the bugle sounded for the start, there was a stampede of men through the station and up through the yards to catch the train.

Finally hoses were counted by Lieut. March, and at 8:10 o'clock the train pulled out of the yards, and the battery was on its way to actual service.

The men made a splendid appearance as they marched to the cars. They were clad in brown crash trousers and leggins, fatigue blouses, and campaign hats, and each wore his belt, to which were attached a holster and revolver. The packs were cast off with a sigh of relief, but after all every man said he was glad finally to be going to the front. No horses were taken along. Those already purchased will be taken by the Government and other horses and mules will be on hand when the Philippines are reached.

Lieut. March said he expected to be in Manila soon. A stop of one day will be made in St. Louis, and the battery expects to be a week in San Francisco, when it will take the first transport leaving for the Philippines.

Two new officers have been added to the battery. They are Sergt. L. J. Whitney and Sergt. O. M. Collison, formerly of Company I, Fifth United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton. Both men served under Lieut. March in California.

SUSPECTED SPY RELEASED.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday afternoon received an order from Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn directing the release of Edward Montesi, who had been confined for two days in Castle Williams on Governors Island on suspicion of being a Spanish spy. Montesi, whose home is at 125 Coffey Street, Brooklyn, is a naturalized American, born in Italy, and has lived in this country for twenty years. He was arrested by Government officials Saturday afternoon on board the steamship Taormina. Prince just as he was setting out with his family on a visit to Italy. In his baggage which was searched were found letters addressed to persons in Spain. All of his baggage was seized, and he was taken from the steamer and put in prison. A thorough investigation was made of his case, and the Secret Service agents yesterday concluded that the man was not a spy. His papers contained nothing incriminating or damaging. Although the officials think he violated the postal regulations in personally carrying letters abroad to be mailed to persons in Spain they concluded that the circumstances were not of such a grave character to justify prosecution.

BREAKING CAMP AT TAMPA

Great Confusion Follows the Orders for the Troops to Board the Transports.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS BLOCKED

Chaotic Scenes All the Way from Camp to Dock—Experiences of the War Correspondents.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, PORT TAMPA HARBOR, June 8.—After nearly two months of somewhat theatric bustle and noise, and the movement of troops hither and thither, and after a dozen orders from Washington and elsewhere to be ready to start at once, which orders were countermanded as rapidly as they were made, the army of invasion has got itself into a fleet of transports and has moved a few feet out into the bay.

The troops had been concentrated at Tampa for weeks. Their white tents lay like a pigmy city, squat amid the glaring sand waste. The heat and the labor of drilling in the soft sand were enervating them, and their spirits were sinking under the depressing toil and heat and mysterious delay. Were they getting ready? Were those who have charge of the army preparing it for the campaign, and for the kind of campaign it was expected to conduct? A single night revealed the true condition of affairs to the army itself, to the Government, and to the enemy.

Tuesday there was in the air that unnamed feeling that something was to be done or attempted soon. Before night troops were moving, they knew not where or why, but instantly every one was convinced that the long-expected advance on Cuba had begun. Later there was a general rush for Port Tampa and the transports. The army was certainly on the march.

A Scene of Confusion.

At once there was indescribable confusion. It was not the mere stir and bustle that must accompany even the most exact movements of an army, and which may readily be mistaken for confusion. It was confusion, unmistakable confusion.

There is one railway and one wagon road between Tampa and Port Tampa. The distance is short, not more than nine miles; but they are nine miles of sand, and the wagons sink a foot and more in the clinging white powder that has been ground beneath wheels and hoofs for weeks. The railway was soon blocked, despite the fact that only military trains were run. Cars filled with soldiers or supplies, ammunition, and guns, stood on every sidetrack, and it was almost impossible to get even an engine through the confused mass. Trains fared worse, and only a few troops could be got through, although it had been estimated that at least 2,500 could be carried to the port every hour. In this emergency the sand road was used by the soldiers and by the wagon and pack trains. This was soon blocked as tight as the railway, and the nine miles lengthened to as many leagues. Wagons broke down under their heavy loads in the deep sandbeds; jaded horses and worn-out pack-mules stumbled on and on and off by the roadside, in the fury of the boiling rear, and the port that seemed so near at sunset seemed as far away as the pole before midnight.

The army had been suddenly set to a task that it had not prepared for and could not perform. It began the inevitable abandonment of all impedimenta. The first thing to be left behind was the recruit; the next was the untrained volunteer. Then the larger tents were abandoned, and only the shelter tent was allowed the soldier. The recruit and the untrained volunteer were left to the enjoyment of the big tents and the spreading sand wastes and the drill Sergeant. Rations were limited to fourteen days' regular and ten days' travel ration; and officers' baggage was cut down from 250 to 80 pounds. Even the horses of the officers were left, and only six were allowed to each regiment. The larger part of the cavalry was dismounted, and even the "rough riders" of Theodore Roosevelt—inglorious without their steeds—were ordered to go to the front on foot. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt said, very gallantly, that he would gladly go to the front if he had to go on all fours."

With all this cutting down and stripping the army was immobile. It was apparently without sufficient guidance at this critical moment, just as it had been for weeks apparently without a supreme head that could direct and provide. Even the regular army, so small that one would be justified in believing that it could have been handled as readily and as effectively as a missile weapon, was found to be cumbersome. It had not been supplied with light clothing, and the soldiers sweltered in their heavy Winter uniforms. They had not sufficient wagon transportation, and consequently the drivers were overworked and wearied out. Midnight Tuesday I found hundreds of them, heavy with fatigue, lying in the sand by the side of their wagons. The mules stood panting in their traces. In spite of the hurry and fever of preparation only a few troops had reached the transports by daylight. The order had been issued that all should be ready to sail before sunrise.

Continuous Exchange of Telegrams.

In the afternoon of Tuesday there had been fast and furious telegraphing. Orders flashed from Washington, and sharp inquiries as to the condition of the troops and the progress in loading the transports. Finally came the order to sail before sunrise next morning; and the silent camp became a babel. Aides glided mysteriously through the fashionably dressed throng in the hotel and disappeared, galloping off into the gloom toward the various encampments; officers hastily bade adieu to their families and friends and hurried away; and out of the darkness came ceaselessly the shouting of the angry teamsters and the slow tread of mules, as they dragged the great wagons through the choking sand.

Gen. Miles, unperturbed and smiling, and dressed, as usual, in civilian costume, strolled up and down the corridors, chatting with the ladies, as if it was only a review that was preparing for the morrow. He was even calmer than usual—so calm, indeed, that his cheerfulness excited suspicion, for he was plainly wearing it as a cloak.

Quite a different scene was enacting up stairs. As I stepped out into the garden on one of my innumerable reconnoissances for the train that was to take us to the port, I saw Gen. Shafter sitting near the window, in his headquarters. He had his coat off, and was as hard at work as the busiest clerk in the busiest counting house in New York. Orderlies and aides were standing at his elbow ready to bear his orders to the regiments that were already marching to Port Tampa. As one would receive an order and dash away on his errand another would take his place. Here was the centre of the storm. Hence went forth commands that at once aroused camps from the heavy sleep of weariness, and sent thousands of excited though self-controlled men hurrying toward the ships. A word, and a thousand tents silently collapsed and disappeared as if the ocean of sand had engulfed them. Another muttered word and a thousand men, clad in dark blue uniforms, indistinguishable in the darkness, moved in unbroken silence and with unwavering front, out from the wreckage of the encampment, and on toward the waterways that lead to Cuba.

Gen. Shafter's Quiet Departure.

Suddenly the storm ceased. The regiments had moved away on their mission. Aides and orderlies had delivered their last dispatches. The hotel had been deserted, save by a few sight-seers, who had sat through the night to witness the unusual spectacle, and did not quite understand what it meant. Finally in the gray dawning Gen. Shafter's room was darkened, and the commander of the first expedition to Cuba, which was expected to be the most important military operation in our history since Grant moved on Lee's lines at Richmond, quietly walked out of his headquarters and boarded the train for Port Tampa. It was so calmly done that few appreciated the significance of it all. It seemed to many like part of a play, and no one would have been very much surprised to have seen the curtain fall on this closing scene of what may be grand tragedy, but which looks very like farce comedy or opera bouffe.

If it be opera bouffe, it will be very sad indeed, for the actors in it are not to blame. They are not acting roles of their choosing, nor in the way they would cast them if they had had any voice in arranging this drama for the public stage. They are no more than 'Umar's figures that pass at midnight round the master of the show. Their farce roles have been prepared for them by others, and they may be hissed from the stage for playing the part as they have been forced to play it.

I have already said that when the order to leave Tampa for Port Tampa came no one was prepared to go. Every one, indeed, was thoroughly prepared to stay at least a week although. No one had any idea the army could be moved aboard the transports in less than forty-eight hours, but the order was that the transports must sail by daylight Wednesday. Several hours after daylight on Wednesday the headquarters staff reached the port, and as coolly as possible in such trying circumstances sat down to breakfast in Port Tampa Inn. Six hours thereafter not a transport had started for Cuba. Several dropped down the bay in the afternoon, only to be recalled almost instantly by the Castine. The army seemed immovable.

Another scene in the drama, and one that was not farcical, had just been enacted in the dimly lighted plazza and corridor of the hotel. Many women, wives and daughters of army officers, had sat through the night to see as much as possible of their loved ones before the ravage of shot and disease in Cuba should thin their ranks. They sat almost silent in the gloomy halls, some with hands touching, some with hands clasped; all rapt in that still communion of the soul as solemn and as holy as any Eucharist. Now and then some would glide silently out of the group and pass into the even more quiet and gloomier garden and sit or walk beneath the oleanders or the oranges that recalled earlier and happier days. This scene was surely too holy to be turned into a comedy; but before night these hearts, reunited, laughed at the sadness of that gloomy dawn.

War Correspondents in a Quandary.

One of the most amusing incidents of the rush for Port Tampa was the experience of the army of war correspondents. We had been assured that we should receive at least twenty-four hours' notice. It was not the fault of the officers here that we did not; but we were suddenly informed that we should get to Port Tampa at once. There were no trains, and there were, and are, and ever will be, nine miles of devouring sand between Tampa and the port—Athens and its Piraeus. We were also told we would not be permitted to take our horses on the first expedition. Vehicles could not be had for anything short of a Senatorial bribe. In this quandary we waited. No one slept. All watched and plotted. Suddenly, some of us saw an engine and one car draw silently out of the dark. It must be there for some purpose. We investigated, and found that Lieut. Brooke was going to Port Tampa in a great hurry. No haste was too great for us; and soon three of us were on the car by permission of Lieut. Brooke, and threading our way among the freight trains loaded with ammunition and rations.

Then followed a clear track and a dash of seven miles. Without warning the engine stopped opposite a station. We got off, and the engine and car dashed away, leaving us two miles from the transports. Lieut. Brooke told us if we got on a "flat" car standing on a side track we should soon be taken into the port. We clambered up, pulling after us our miscellaneous baggage, and again waited and watched. Then the soldiers began rolling out of the station a long, gleaming, dynamite gun. This was trundled aboard the car, and the men went back into the house and returned, bearing boxes of cartridges for the gun. Twenty-five boxes were taken on, each being lifted over the gaping space between the platform and the car, and deposited with a jolt that made one's heart stop, at the side of the gun carriage. After still an hour of waiting an engine came up with a rush and dashed at the car of dynamite as if it were going as far though as the dynamite would permit. As we were about to leap and fly for our lives, mindful of the duty of being reserved for Cuban perils, some one called out that the car was loaded with dynamite, and the engineer brought it to smoothly to a quick stop. He then approached gingerly enough, and we were carried on to Port Tampa.

We had been told to put our baggage on the Olivette. When we reached the port we found that orders had been issued for us to get on other transports. At this time the Olivette was lying out in the stream. We got a boat and went out and got the baggage off. When we reached shore we found that we were to go on the Olivette after all, and we got into another boat, and finally, after eighteen hours of rush and worry, and with the loss of a night's sleep, as no one had closed his eyes, we settled down on the little rolling steamer, and again waited and watched. All the correspondents fared the same way. Some had put their baggage in a special car, which at once proceeded to get lost in the labyrinth of cars, and a dozen men spent as many sleepless hours searching for it, and prevailing upon the authorities to haul the elusive car to the docks.

The Fleet of Transports.

This port and harbor never before saw such a spectacle as it witnessed this morning. Every inch of available water front was occupied by the troopships, while a dozen more stood out in the bay, awaiting their turn to load or the order to depart. Some few had already completed their loading of provisions and ammunition, and soon took on their complement of troops and were moving out into the harbor. Others stood with hatches open to receive the long train of pack mules and armed soldiers that poured in an endless stream down the dock. As each regiment filled the transport and swarmed over the top decks the men on the other ships greeted them with shouts. This was kept up throughout the day, until it came to be felt that no movement was probable to-day. The troops that had cheered lustily whenever a ship drew out into the harbor and seemed "spoiling for a fight" are now hanging over the rails and sitting or lying on the decks in sullen silence, utterly disheartened.

Excitement reached its culmination in the early afternoon, when several transports steamed down the harbor and sank below the horizon. All the troops thought the advance on Cuba had really begun, and cheer after cheer went up as the lucky ships steamed past their sisters anchored in the bay.

Suddenly the gunboat Castine shot from her anchorage and started after the disappearing ships. As she passed among the transports she signaled: "Order to sail revoked. Await further orders." Night fell before she overtook the troopships in the lower bay and turned them back to the harbor.

The expedition was over! Not a man had been lost. Eighteen or twenty horses had died in the stuffy, airless holds, and the others were ordered taken ashore.

The mystery! Why! Spanish gunboats had been sighted off Cardenas, off Kingston, off Key West, off Dry Tortugas, off Havana, off the Florida coast—of every port in the waters of the Gulf, Caribbean, and the straits. They had suddenly covered the waters of the Gulf and two seas. And then, too, Cervera had escaped from Santiago—had not, indeed, been there at all! We learned more about the Spanish ships in two hours than we had learned before in two months. There was to be no expedition until all these ships had been hunted down, and our transports got huddled together in the slip like a covey of quail!

The Florida in Collision.

The Florida, which had been rammed and cut to the water line by the Miami, was run into a corner of the dock, where she was unloaded and abandoned. She is listed to port, but will not sink. With this slight damage and the loss of a number of horses, the army and the fleet are in perfect condition. The air is clearing of rumors, and the expedition can start in a few hours after it is ordered to leave for "the ever-faithful isle."

The whole harbor is aglow to-night. Over the black troopships the gunboats continually play their searchlights, or flash them into the black night overhead. Now and again from one of the vessels comes a long flood of light toward the distant bar, as if to warn hostile ships that we shall neither rest nor cease our vigilance until we shall have accomplished our purpose and Cuba is as free as our own soil and the Spanish flag is lowered from its last foot of earth in the Western World. STANHOPE SAMS.

ON THE WAITING TRANSPORTS.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, PORT TAMPA HARBOR, June 10.—The fleet of transports still lies at anchor in the bay or tied close to the dock. The horses have been taken ashore for air and exercise, and the dead, swollen bodies of some that had died aboardship and had been thrown into the water are being towed in by small boats. Only the ships that are to carry horses and mules are now in the slip. The others, after it was found that the men were suffering from the intense heat generated in the iron ovens as they lay at the dock, have just been hauled out, and are now in midstream, as they call the harbor and bay.

Despite the discomforts of heat in crowded quarters, the men have not suffered very much. Their condition is well-nigh perfect. They are in robust health, which they have steadily maintained by systematic exercise, by abstaining from heating drinks, and by constant bathing in the harbor. At all hours, from daylight until dark, the water about the shores and close to the ships is alive with shoals of bathers. Some of the hardier swimmers venture out a half mile to a mile, as the water is quite shallow; but most of them, fearful of sharks, remain pretty close to the ships.

The women here are frequently confronted by embarrassing situations, but they turn their faces the other way and leave the bathers undisturbed. This is not Narragansett, as Mr. Bigelow wishes it were, and bathing suits are neither accessible nor desired. Men plunge into the water and disport on its surface as innocent of clothing as they were when they came into the world. They are not, however, immodest; and they conceal themselves beneath the water as much as possible. Everywhere they may be seen diving from the sides of the ships, or from small boats; but they generally wait for a chance of taking their headers when no women or young ladies are in sight. These baths are doing the soldiers a great deal of good, and no one would think of objecting.

Brilliant Scenes at Night.

The scene here at night is worth a long trip to see. A score and a half of troopships, together with a number of war vessels, are anchored in the slip and in the upper bay. From each streams a flood of light, flowing from portholes, from lanterns hung aloft in the rigging, or swung over the bows or sterns, and from the warships and the steam passenger boats searchlights are ceaselessly shooting brilliant rays over the water, illuminating as in a sunburst the black hulks of the transports or flashing amid the low clouds that now cover the bay. The streams of light wave like long pennants in the gloom. Now, as they hover tremulously over the quiet troopships, they seem banners flung out in honor of some great deed; and again, as they fly defiantly toward the harbor entrance and wave to and fro over the dark waters, they seem a fiery challenge to the foe. Midnight comes and the bands cease, and the soldiers are silent in heavy sleep, but the warships still watch from their mastheads and the "hooded eyne" still look out over the harbor and peer into the darkness beyond.

When the waiting and watching will cease, and the advance will begin, no one yet knows. Gen. Miles appears on the scene, and whispers at once go forth that the transports will sail at daybreak to-morrow. He goes back to Tampa, and other whispers go forth that the departure has been delayed—until Monday, or perhaps Tuesday, or mayhap Wednesday. A soldier remarked to-day that the plan of invasion had been changed so frequently by the Government that even the Lord no longer knows anything about it. The thing has passed beyond the power of omniscience. The local newspapers, however, still continue to know all about it, and both send us out of this harbor and land us at Santiago de Cuba every morning.

Gen. Miles conferred with all regimental and staff officers this afternoon, and it was given out that the expedition—would remain here overnight! Later in the evening a report came that the horses were to be reloaded at once, and the ships were to be started at daylight. Rumors always fix the departure at daylight, so as to make it as unpleasant as possible for those who are ashore to get back to the ships. An exodus from the land follows, and again we get aboard, to find at daylight that the start has again been postponed.

Effects of Spanish Rumors.

The Spaniard may have no navy or army, he may be effete, and all that, but he is the greatest living expert in bottling up transports, not by sinking colliers, but by circulating rumors of the movement of ships that he does not possess in seas too remote to have been reached by our ships if they existed. He does not need Hobsons to risk their lives in sinking their own vessels in the channel under the fire of a dozen batteries and a half-dozen men-of-war. That is absolutely unnecessary. He merely starts a rumor at Madrid, which soon girdles the globe and anchors the ships in all our harbors and sends our scout boats scurrying over three seas and our fleets lumbering along the Cuban coast and careering back and forth through the straits. The system is far cheaper and more effective than that of maintaining great fleets and sentineling all the seas with cruisers and dispatch boats.

The troops here are utilizing the delay by practicing the embarking and debarking drill. They have already become quite proficient in it. This afternoon the soldiers aboard the Matteawan gave a perfect exhibition of the drill. The order to debark was sounded and the 1,200 men at once swarmed over the sides of the ship, pouring through the hatches or down the boarding ladders. In five minutes they had left the ship, had leaped the railing of the board walk, and had lain down in fighting line ready to receive the enemy.

Then came the order to embark, and in five minutes more the 1,200 soldiers had disappeared into the recesses of the ship. There was no confusion, no delay. Every man knew what to do and did it; knew his proper place and took it. It was a splendid performance.

The naval cadet has here found his apotheosis. He has risen at one step to the pinnacle of authority. This is one of the many anomalies of the most exact of all sciences. Whenever soldiers are aboard ship they are, of course, under navy regulations, and the ranking naval officer commands the ship, no matter how high may be the rank of the army officers. It is due to this fact that thirty or forty naval cadets suddenly find themselves in command of the greatest transport fleet ever assembled in our waters. Each cadet has been assigned to a ship, where he is supreme autocrat, besides having in charge the signal service, which they picturesquely call the "wig-wag." Some amusing incidents have resulted.

The General and the Cadet.

When Gen. Lawton was ordered with his staff to the Cherokee he found young Cadet Park Woodward, not yet graduated from Annapolis, in charge. The gray-haired veteran at once reported to his superior officer. He found young Woodward at supper. He approached, saluted, and said, while an amused smile played about the corners of his mouth:

"Admiral, I have been ordered to your ship, and should be pleased to have quarters assigned to myself and staff."

Woodward was so overpowered by the sense of his new importance that he could scarcely speak. But hailing as he does from Georgia, he soon recovered his composure, and told the General that quarters would be assigned to him immediately. The veteran of a dozen battles saluted and retired, smiling over the humor of the situation. The cadet has been haughtier than Admiral Dewey ever since.

All officers are sticking close to their ships. Gen. Shafter and staff are aboard the Saguranca day and night, and no one dares leave the transports. Everything is ready, like a drawn bow. When will the bolt be let loose? STANHOPE SAMS.

MEN OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

TAMPA, Fla., June 13.—The troops which left here for Key West prior to forming the first army of Cuban invasion were convoyed from Tampa to Key West by the Helena, Annapolis, Castine, and Windom. The troops were joyful when orders were received at last to make a start for Key West. They had suffered greatly from the intense heat.

The manner in which the ships were crowded together while lying at the slips did not permit the portholes to be opened, and with the thermometer close to 100 degrees the heat down in the holds of the vessels, where at night the troops were packed like sardines, was simply unbearable. On one transport alone, the Cherokee, five regulars, inured though they were, to all kinds of hardships, fainted away, while one or more cases of prostration were reported from nearly every other transport. Two men of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers were among the sufferers, and it was hours before the physicians succeeded in restoring them to consciousness.

After a conference of several hours' duration between Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter and the different brigade commanders, and after the exchange of a good many telegrams with the War Department at Washington, it was announced on Saturday that the expedition would sail shortly, and some hours later the start was made.

Camp Black's End at Hand.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, N. Y., June 13.—By noon to-morrow all that will remain of Camp Black will be Gen. Pennington and the detail of the Hospital Corps here which is awaiting assignment. The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh will move to-morrow morning about 11 o'clock and go to Fort Adams, R. I. Orders to this effect having been issued yesterday by Gen. Frank. The company of the First Regiment, which remained in camp because it was under quarantine, will leave at the same time and will report at Governors Island. Gen. Pennington said this evening he had received no intimation from Washington as to what he should do. He thinks the matter will be settled by Wednesday.

MEN FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Frederick T. Leigh of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, who, in accordance with orders, is recruiting men at the armory of the Second Signal Corps, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn, accepted sixteen men yesterday, and was much pleased with his success. Fifty men are required. Lieut. William F. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon of the Second Signal Corps, has been designated to make the physical examinations. Capt. Leigh says that many of the National Guard signal men will enlist, but that electricians and telegraph operators are needed.

In speaking of the corps' attitude Capt. Leigh said:

"We are going into this thing not so much for the sake of our reputation in the the past as our hope in of the future. Our corps has no peer in the United States, and has frequently defeated the crack corps of New Jersey and Connecticut in 'wigwagging.'"

RECRUITING NOW BEGINS

Details Arrive from Chickamauga to Fill Up the Regiments There.

MANY MEN ARE AVAILABLE

Lieut. Pillott of the 12th Regiment Tells of the Condition of the Men at the Front—Officers for the 122d.

Recruiting to fill up the regiments now in service to their full quota, as provided under the new army regulations, is to begin to-day in the Twelfth, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiment Armories, and during the week the same steps will be taken in all the other armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Lieuts. J. P. Pillott and J. P. Benkard, with a detail of three Corporals and nine privates of the Twelfth Regiment, arrived in this city last night from Chickamauga and reported at the armory. Lieut. Pillott, who is in charge, has orders from Gen. Brooke to report his arrival to the Adjutant General of the State and wait for his orders. These having not yet arrived, leave of absence until to-day was granted to the men of the detail. Lieut. Pillott is bronzed and hard-looking, and he says campaigning has done him good.

"I do not know what the procedure for enlisting the 300 men needed will be," he said, "until I get word from the Adjutant General, but I imagine that the recruits of the One Hundred and Twelfth will have the first chance to enlist, and will have to pass an examination by army surgeons, as none of our surgeons have come along. The men at camp are now in good shape, and there is no cause for complaint. There was some dearth of food at first, but this was not because there was not enough, but because the cooks did not know how to prepare it. There was trouble about water at first, but now the Government is sinking wells, and we expect to have that matter also straightened out in good time."

Dyer and Morris Applauded.

Lieut. Pillott was asked about the action of Major George R. Dyer and Capt. Newbold Morris of the Twelfth, who asked that their names be dropped from the roll of honorary members of Company K of the Seventh Regiment.

"I know that both of these officers did what they thought was right, and have been applauded for it. There are a number of officers in the Twelfth who were and are still connected with the social organizations of the Seventh, and I can state that a number of them, holding the same views as Major Dyer and Capt. Morris, intend to take precisely the same action."

A detachment of the Eighth Regiment, now at Chickamauga, under command of Capt. Theodore A. Lyon, with Lieuts. Frost and Smith and twelve privates and Corporals, also arrived in town last night and were at the Eighth Regiment Armory. Their mission is to get 302 men to recruit the Eighth up to its full strength, and they will begin work to-day. Besides the recruiting office in the armory, others will be opened in Yonkers and Mount Vernon, but it is thought that enough men can be obtained from the One Hundred and Eighth who are anxious to go and able to pass the surgeons. Capt. Lyons's detail is under the same orders as that of Lieut. Pillott, and is awaiting instructions from Albany.

Contrary to expectation Lieut. Col. Thurston did not reach the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night, and recruiting for the Twenty-second now in the various harbor forts is delayed until his arrival. Most of the men now comprising the One Hundred and Twenty-second are those who could not go out with the command or who failed to pass the Surgeons, and so are not available as recruits, but it was stated that as soon as recruits are called for there would be more than enough applicants to fill the necessary quota.

Provisional Regiment Officers.

The following partial list of officers for the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was announced last night:

Colonel, John T. Camp; Lieutenant Colonel, William B. Smith, senior Captain of the regiment, formerly of Company F; Adjutant, R. G. Butler; Surgeon, Major Bennett S. Beach; Assistant Surgeon, Capt. George A. Tuttle. Company C, Capt. Charles Harrison; Company D, Capt. James A. Bell; Company E, Capt. Walter E. Hawes; Company F, Capt. Walter S. Bennett; Company G, Capt. George N. Miller; Company H, Capt. S. M. Phillips, and Company K, Capt. R. R. Meneely. The Captains of Companies A, B, and I and the Majors are still to be chosen.

Major A. T. Francis was last night sworn in as Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, the oath being administered by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith. Company M of the regiment was also mustered in, and there remains but Company F to be still mustered in to make the regiment complete.

NINE CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The dispatches received here by the Marine Hospital Service to-day on the yellow fever situation were all gratifying, in that they showed neither new cases nor new "foci," as points of infection are officially termed. So far there have been nine cases of fever. Camp Fontainebleau, the detention point of the fever victims and suspects at McHenry, Miss., was put into operation to-day under Federal supervision. All cases and suspects about McHenry will be received at that camp. To-day's official reports show train Inspectors have been appointed, and have taken up their duties between New Orleans and Mobile, and on the Gulf Port and Ship Island Railroad.

Surgeon Gen. Sterberg of the army and Van Reypen of the navy have taken every precaution to protect the army and navy from yellow fever. Up to the present time neither of them has received any report of contagion in either branch of the service, nor do they feel that the present conditions give ground for serious apprehension, although with our troops and ships operating in a country having yellow fever the year round, there is need of the most rigid precautions by the Army and Navy Medical Corps.

Fever Points at Havana.

In the case of the navy Dr. Van Reypen mapped out a careful plan before our ships went into Cuban waters. It took into account every fever point in the harbor of Havana and thereabout. Three points are well known by the sanitary experts, being located mainly at the mouths of the sewers which discharge into the harbor. These points are marked on all naval charts, and care will be taken that our ships keep well clear of them. Certain wharves and warehouses along the harbor also are established points for breeding fever, and these, too, are being guarded against.

The same precaution is taken at all Cuban ports where our warships are called into action. In an official bulletin issued recently by the State Department it was stated that yellow fever existed at Santiago de Cuba the year round. The fearful unsanitary condition of the city is also pointed out, the bulletin stating that dead cats, dogs, &c., are thrown into the gutters, where they remain, with the offal and surface sewerage, to pollute the atmosphere.

Spaniards Suspected.

This report has come to the attention of the Army and Navy Medical Corps, and has increased the vigilance the authorities are exercising. It was feared at one time that the Spanish authorities might willingly lend themselves to the spread of yellow fever among our soldiers and sailors, and the possibility of this has been guarded against. For that reason no small craft bearing suspicious goods, such as old clothing, which might contain yellow fever germs have been seized. Suspicious derelicts of this kind have been sunk rather than take the chances of capturing fever-laden goods.

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army issued a general order some time ago giving detailed instructions for guarding against yellow fever, and for treating the fever should it occur.

The order gives rigid instructions for the sanitary arrangement of all camps, immediately they are established on Cuban soil. Specific direction is made for the frequent change of trenches, for the boiling of all water served the troops, and the fumigation and washing of all exposed garments and materiel. With our troops actually on Cuban soil, these rules will be rigidly enforced by the Surgeons accompanying each regiment.

MORE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

The First Men, Intended to Fill the Regiments in Service, Arrive at Camp Voorhees.

SEA GIRT, June 13.—Camp Voorhees is again the rendezvous of recruits for the New Jersey regiments. This morning Lieut. Gasser of the First Regiment, Newark, arrived with a squad of twenty-eight volunteers, who, after being equipped, will be forwarded to the regiment, now in camp near Washington. The squad was in charge of Corp. Brooks.

Capt. Butler, the regular army mustering officer here, informed Lieut. Gasser that he would muster the recruits as soon as Dr. Charles F. Wallace of Newark, who conducted the medical examination, arrived in camp. The men will be equipped by Quartermaster General Donnelly to-morrow, and it is the intention of Lieut. Gasser to send the squad to their regiment on Wednesday or Thursday. They will not be drilled here. Another detachment of recruits for the First Regiment will arrive on Wednesday, and the 207 required to fill the quota of the regiment will be here by Saturday. The recruits for the Second and Third Regiments will begin to arrive on Thursday. The Second Regiment is short 267 men, and the Third Regiment 271.

Capt. Butler will be assisted in the work of mustering by Capt. Quincy Gilmore of the regular army. The Government anticipated the arrival of the recruits and has furnished to Capt. Butler the necessary transportation funds and coffee money.

Gov. Voorhees will not issue the call for volunteers to make up the regiment to be furnished by New Jersey under President McKinley's second call for troops until the men required to fill the quota of the three regiments now in service have all been secured. The call will provide for one battalion from Jersey City, one from Trenton, and one from Camden and South Jersey. Gov. Voorhees was in Trenton to-day. He will return to-night and remain here until the new regiment is formed and sent away.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate these nominations of officers of the Volunteer Army:

Brigadier General—JAMES H. BARKLEY of Illinois.

Engineer Officer, with rank of Major—JOSIAH PIERCE, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Chief Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Major—HERBERT KATZ of New Jersey and JOSEPH H. HEATWOLE of Indiana.

Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—WILLIAM M. EKIN of Kentucky.

Engineer Officers, with rank of Major—Capt. JAMES A. IRONS, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. SPENCER CROSBY, Corps of Engineers.

Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—HOMER F. ASPINWALL of Illinois.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain—Second Lieut. ALBERT S. BROOKES, Eighteenth Infantry; WILLIAM W. STATHAM of Virginia, WILLIAM B. DWIGHT of Connecticut.

First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Captain—AZEL M. AMES of Massachusetts. Surgeon, with rank of Major—Louis LIVINGSTON SEAMAN of New York.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—First Lieutenants—JOHN WILLIAM BLACK of Illinois, WALTER KIRKPRICE of Ohio. Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—EDWARD WILLIS of South Carolina.

THE WAR TAX BILL SIGNED

Treasury Department Ready to Sell Bonds in All Parts of the Country.

PLAN OF THE POPULAR LOAN

Subscriptions Invited for the $200,000,000 of 3 Per Cent. Bonds—Applications Must Be Received Not Later than July 14.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The War Revenue bill was signed by the President at 3.05 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately thereafter Secretary Gage issued the following circular explaining to the public the proposed bond issue:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, June 13, 1898.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for $200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent. loan authorized by the act of Congress, approved June 11, 1898. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of thirty-two days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100, $500, and $1,000, and the registered bonds in denominations of $20, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. They will be dated Aug. 1, 1898, and by their terms will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and due and payable Aug. 1, 1918.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees and mailed to their addresses.

The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision, allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to others than individuals. All individual subscriptions for $500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of $500 or less should exceed $200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.

Allotments on subscriptions for over $500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscription being first allotted, then the next in size, and so on, preference being given to individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than $500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent. of the sum subscribed for, which deposit will be a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription according to the terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than $500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the Treasury, with a possible consequent evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than $500 will be permitted to take his allotment of bonds in installments of 20 per cent., taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment, and the balance at four equal intervals of forty days each, in four installments each of 20 per cent. of the bonds allotted. Delivery of bonds will be made in installments as payment for them is received, and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken. The 2 per cent. deposit will apply on the final installments. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him within ten days from the date of the notice of his allotment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum or in installments as permitted. Separate subscriptions from one individual, although made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive in payment of the bonds Post Office money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts, and express money orders collectable in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the Treasurer of the United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded for collection by the department, and as soon as returns are obtained the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of collection.

The Secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States in the above-named cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any Assistant Treasurer in exchange for gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and National bank notes, and the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The Secretary will also receive currency sent by registered mail or by express direct to the Treasury Department.

For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the department, a blank form of letter to accompany remittances has been prepared, and it may be obtained at the offices of National and State banks generally, at the several Sub-Treasuries of the United States, at any money order Post Office, and at any express office.

The bonds will be dated Aug. 1, 1898, and they will be delivered to subscribers, free of expense for transportation, as soon after that date as possible. The bonds will be accompanied by a check for the amount of interest due the subscriber from the date of his payment to Aug. 1, 1898.

All remittances and other communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency Washington, D. C.

All subscriptions must be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., not later than 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANKS.

The Senate Discusses a Plan for Facilitating Foreign Transactions.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) called up the bill for the incorporation of an international American bank. He stated that the bill was one of the recommendations of the Pan-American Congress. That assemblage had recommended legislation for the chartering of this institution.

The principal advantage that would be derived from the bank was found in the fact that it would enable the United States to transact business directly with the South and Central American States, instead of being compelled to do business by means of Liverpool exchange, as at present. The Senator said the granting of the charter involved no assumption of responsibility on the part of the United States, while at the same time this country does assume a certain supervision.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) opposed the bill on the ground that it did not authorize the States to levy any tax upon the proposed bank. "It looks to me," he said, "as if we have monopolies enough without creating a monster such as is here proposed."

Mr. Foraker consented to amend the bill so as to make it conform to Mr. Pettus's objection, providing for taxation of the bank's stock as personal property.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) raised the question that a National charter was not necessary for the proposed bank, and said that a State might grant such a charter as well as the Federal Government.

Mr. Foraker replied that a National charter would facilitate the work of establishing branches in other countries. Mr. Foraker also said, in reply to an observation by Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) that the bank would certainly enjoy some advantages over other National banks. Still, he thought the charter should be granted, regardless of other interests, as an instrument required for the conduct of the business of the United States with other countries of the American Hemisphere.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) inquired of Mr. Foraker why it was proposed the Government had authority to charter a bank except for the purpose of Governmental functions.

Mr. Foraker replied that Congress, having the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, [illegible] doubted authority to create agencies for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of international business.

Section 23 of the bill was made to read by a committee amendment as follows: "That the property of said corporation shall be subject to taxation of any State, municipal, or other authority having jurisdiction thereof within the United States, the same as other like property, and the several stockholders shall be liable to assessment and taxation on the shares held by them, at their respective places of residence, according to the true value thereof, to the same extent and in the same manner as other personal property is there assessed and taxed."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) supported the measure. He showed that exchange was conducted between the United States and South and Central American countries through the Bank of England because this country had no such institution as the Bank of England or the Bank of France, banks that in a way represented the Government. Mr. Morgan suggested an amendment to the bill providing that branches of the bank might be established in the countries which the United States should occupy by peaceful invasion, annexation, or force of arms. This arrangement would make the money of the United States legal tender in those countries.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) was in thorough accord with the general scope of the bill, as he had no doubt it would facilitate trade between this country and the Central and South American countries. At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's remarks the matter was laid aside.

THE TEN-CENT TAX ON TEA.

It Took Effect Yesterday Afternoon on Importations.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day held that under the new War Revenue bill, imported teas which reached the port of first arrival before 3:05 o'clock this afternoon, the time when the bill received Executive approval, are exempt from the additional duty. All teas arriving after that hour are subject to a duty of 10 cents per pound.

Regarding the advance in the price of tea, and the conditions of the market in anticipation of the new 10-cent duty, a representative of one of the largest houses in the trade said yesterday: "A week ago last Thursday there was an auction sale of 32,000 packages which was rather unexpected, and as a result the prices obtained were lower than the market prices of the preceding two or three weeks by 2 cents a pound. Taking that auction sale as the lowest of the year, there has been an advance of 5 or 6 cents. The price, therefore, has not met the duty of 10 per cent. A great many teas at the auction sold at a loss.

"There is still room for an advance in many grades, especially the higher grades. The advance is most distinctly shown in the low grades, the higher having advanced not at all in proportion to the lower grades.

"Incidentally the duty shows that there is much less tea in the country than was supposed. All the dealers have been waiting for the new teas, and a large business is now being done. In fact, the trade is unable to supply the demand."

The general opinion is that the price will not meet the duty, and that any extensive bolstering up of the price because of the duty would react in a falling off of consumption.

SPANISH FOURS SHOW GAINS.

Reports of Intervention in the War Keep Up Prices.

LONDON, June 13.—Spanish 4s closed at 34⅜, a net gain of ¼.

PARIS, June 13.—Spanish 4s opened at 34½. Saturday's closing price was 34 3-16. They closed at 34 7-16, a net gain of ¼.

There was an excited opening of business on the Bourse to-day, speculators rushing to purchase, but subsequently, on realizations, there was a reaction. The general tone, however, was favorable, and was encouraged by the West African settlement. Spanish 4s were well supported on reports of the alleged intention of some of the powers to intervene in the war between Spain and the United States.

MADRID, June 13.—Spanish 4s, 61.80.

BARCELONA, June 13.—Spanish 4s, 62.40.

HEAT RECORDS ARE RISING.

Officially the Temperature Was 87, but This Did Not Appeal to the Ordinary Pedestrian.

The temperature raised its record for the year one degree yesterday, by sending the mercury of the official thermometer in the Weather Bureau tower up to 87 degrees. That was one degree higher than it went on Sunday. The maximum temperature yesterday occurred at 2 P. M. The minimum was 71 degrees, at 6 A. M.

Between the official records on high and the actual conditions encountered by busy humanity on earth there was a varying difference averaging about five degrees.

Such air as was moving came from various quarters, northwest being the general direction up to 8 P. M., when it worked around to the south. The humidity increased all day, being .67 at 8 A. M. and .78 at 8 P. M. The temperatures recorded officially during the day were as follows: 3 A. M., 72 degrees; 6 A. M., 71; 9 A. M., 77; 12 M., 81; 2 P. M., 87; 4 P. M., 78; 6 P. M., 75; 8 P. M., 73, and 10 P. M., 74 degrees.

The following temperatures were taken from a street thermometer: 3 A. M., 77 degrees; 6 A. M., 77; 9 A. M., 84; 12 M., 87; 3:30 P. M., 90; 6 P. M., 86, and 9 P. M., 81.

Many cases of heat prostrations were reported, and two deaths were attributed to heat.

Frank Dessous, thirty-two years old, of 153 West Twenty-sixth Street, died at his home. He was a cook. He became overheated on Sunday and drank a great deal of ice water. He was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

Frank Winfield of 153 Avenue A was found dead in the yard of his home yesterday morning, supposedly from the heat.

Peter Walsh, thirty-two years old, a driver of 349 East Thirtieth Street, was overcome at James Slip and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Samuel L. Frazer of 252 West Forty-eighth Street was overcome by the heat in the afternoon in Battery Park. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Elizabeth Lester, forty-five years old, of 45 Manhattan Street, was overcome at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. She was removed to the Manhattan Hospital.

William Gurkenbach, thirty-two years old, of 449 Eighth Avenue, was overcome at Pier 35, North River. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Bernard Katz, thirty-nine years old, of 148 Second Street, Passaic, N. J., was overcome at Forsyth and Hester Streets. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Sandola Soler, seventeen years old, of 672 East Eighty-fourth Street, was overcome at 1,835 First Avenue. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Francis Hughes, eighteen years old, of 561 West Forty-eighth Street, was overcome at Thirty-fifth Street and Thirteenth Avenue. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mary O'Connor, twenty-two years old, of 410 East Twentieth Street, was overcome in front of 242 East Twentieth Street, and was taken home.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

District Leaders Meet and Make Plans —Letter from W. E. Philips.

The district leaders of the Republican Party met last night and made plans for the reorganization, which will take place to-night. Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg will be re-elected President of the committee; Collector George R. Bidwell, Vice President, and George R. Manchester, Secretary. A Second Vice President and a Treasurer will also be elected.

It was decided to elect a committee of seven to prepare a report concerning the Police Board matter. This report will be submitted to Gov. Black. At the meeting to-night an affidavit by ex-Police Commissioner Phillips will be ready, and it is said that it will contain disclosures of unusual interest.

The Chinese Flag.

The standard of the Celestial Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also of that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this unbecoming tint from the complexion use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent malaria, and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Polls Represent the Senate and House in Favor of the Pending Legislation.

PRESIDENT MAY ACT HIMSELF

Talk that He May Seize the Islands if Congress Does Not Annex Them Before It Adjourns—Sugar Men Interested.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—If shouting against the Sugar Trust and threatening in the name of the President is all that is needed to get the bill for the annexation of Hawaii through the House and the Senate, that measure would be passed by a unanimous vote.

Both houses are being battered every day by newspapers that find the lobbies full of agents of the Sugar Trust, and cartoons holding up the Speaker to condemnation are supplemented by very hoarse shrieks addressed to the President to "seize" the islands if the Congress shall refuse to sanction their legal annexation.

Nothing could be more confident, at the same time, than the expressions concerning the prospect for passing the annexation legislation. Polls of each body of Congress represent that the House is for the bill by a large majority, and the Senate for it by the small majority of from 2 to 4. Yet to the opponents of annexation, who consider it quite as palpable a "job" for many speculators as it was when the treaty for annexation was likely to fail, say that it is remarkable that the possibly adverse vote of the Congress is to be disregarded by the President and the islands "seized" as a military necessity, should the Congress happen to disagree with those who favor the plans of the Dole Government. The assurance is given that if the President does act, it will be from the conviction that the Congress has "blundered" in refusing to annex, and while he would pay no attention to their failure to do as he has requested, he would "act within the law." The Star, which is a vigorous advocate of annexation, in stating what it understands to be the attitude of the President, says:

"The President has taken no part in action on Hawaii until next Winter might prove a great blunder, and he will take no chances. After Congress has adjourned the ownership of Hawaii by Uncle Sam might prove of the greatest benefit to the country, and the President wants to provide against probabilities. Until the status of the Philippines is permanently settled the Sandwich Islands will be a factor which cannot be ignored. The President does not propose that the Hawaiian Islands shall pass from the grasp of this country at this time. He thinks that if they were ever of value to the United States they are now, beyond dispute.

"There is no longer a question of the President's intention to seize the islands if Congress does not annex them."

This sort of talk does not alarm the opponents of annexation. It does not seem to them at all probable that the President will venture to use the power intrusted to him as Commander in Chief to grasp the Hawaiian Islands in opposition to the vote of one house of the Congress.

The opponents of annexation are aware that under the circumstances the Annexation bill is likely to go through. But they say that it will always be humiliating to have it pointed out that a friendly people, who preferred to maintain their independence, were voted into the United States when 95 per cent. of the population is opposed to annexation, and every opportunity to be heard in opposition has been suppressed by the republic, constructed and maintained by some three or four thousand persons to control 95,000.

Some of the men who are assailed as "agents of the Sugar Trust," retort that the annexation scheme is being pushed in the interest of sugar producers who have been already greatly favored by the United States, and now hope to clinch their advantages by setting up about of the danger to the country from the Sugar Trust's resistance to annexation.

HOUSE DEBATE ON HAWAII.

The Opponents of Annexation Say It Is an Abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The House debate to-day on the Hawaiian annexation resolution was opened by Mr. Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) the author of the resolution.

Mr. Newlands contended that Constitutional warrant for annexing the islands as proposed, existed, but without entering upon exhaustive argument he assumed that if the Government could acquire Florida, and adjacent islands, and Louisiana territory by purchase, Texas by annexation, California by conquest, it could acquire Hawaii by gift.

Mr. Newlands said the Hawaiian and Philippine questions were improperly connected by some, when by nature and import they were distinct, the Philippine question involving a policy of territorial expansion, to which he objected, while all involved in the Hawaiian question was purely one of territorial defense and commercial expansion. He spoke of the importance of insular control, as appreciated by all great powers, and, arguing for the control of Hawaii as a base of supplies and naval operations, he suggested the disaster that probably would have resulted to America had Spain been a powerful naval nation with Cuba and Puerto Rico as bases of operations against the Atlantic Coast. Without Hawaii no naval power, he said, could attack the Pacific Coast, as necessary recoaling would be impossible.

Mr. Newlands contended that it would be "insufferable arrogance" upon America's part to insist upon the continuance of Hawaiian independence after refusing to accept the responsibility of its Government, and he predicted the islands would go to some other power in the near future if we did not take them. He said Pearl Harbor was held only by treaty, and American control could be terminated at the will of either party. He predicted a great growth of the American merchant marine and a corresponding increase of the navy in Pacific waters. The great commercial fight would be for the trade of the Orient, and Hawaii would prove powerful aid to America in securing her proper share.

Mr. Bell Attacks the Resolutions.

Mr. Bell of Colorado followed, opposing the resolutions. He attacked the existing republic as being an oligarchy and the offer of the islands for annexation as being made by a few and in utter disregard of the wishes of the vast majority of the people who reside on the islands. He contended for the right of all people to be governed in accord with their will. Continuing, Mr. Bell argued that the population was undesirable and that the location of the islands in the tropical clime made it unlikely that a people resident there would ever be desirable as a component element of American citizenship. The conduct of American missionaries and others who have gone to Hawaii was attacked as having resulted in successful conspiracy to deprive the natives of their property and self-government. The existence of leprosy in the island was commented upon as a drawback to annexation.

Mr. Bell concluded by saying annexation of Hawaii would be accepted by the world as a virtual abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, because it would be a reaching out and an establishment of American institutions beyond the boundaries within which the Monroe doctrine originally applied, and the latter could not occur without reciprocal rights being conceded to European powers.

Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.,) presented the proposition that Hawaiian annexation would be not only important but essential in case the United States either should hold the Philippines, take its proper share of the developing commerce in the East, build and propose to control the Nicaragua Canal, or provide properly for defense of its western coast against possible attack.

In the course of his speech Mr. Pearson digressed a bit to speak of the reunion of the country as exemplified in the present war emergency, referring notably to the service of Gens. Wheeler and Lee in uniforms of the Union and the present of a grandson of Grant and grand-nephew of Robert E. Lee upon the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Eloquent reference was made to the splendid battleships Alabama and Kearsarge, now building, not to combat each other as ships of the same name did in 1864, but to act in common defense of the reunited country.

Strategic Value of the Islands.

Mr. Henry (Rep., Ind.,) spoke for the resolutions on the ground of strategic value. Illustrating this value he declared Dewey, after his great victory at Manila, would be helpless and beyond the possibility of aid from home were the Hawaiian Islands controlled by hostile hands. No ships bearing troops, no battleship designed for reinforcement could pass to the Philippines without touching at Hawaii for more coal. Just as the islands were important to us as a base of supplies and operations in case hostile movement to Asiatic waters should become necessary, so they would be valuable to an enemy and disastrous to the United States should an enemy desire to operate against the western coast.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) followed in opposition, directing his remarks to a plea for delay in disposing of the Hawaiian question until after the conclusion of the war.

He protested against urging annexation as a necessary war measure and begged the House to pause in what seemed and what promised to be a mad course of wild legislation under pretense of it being essential to the proper conduct of the war. He called attention to the Teller addendum to the Cuban war resolutions, disavowing explicitly any purpose to enter upon war to extend the control of the United States over other territory.

Policy of Imperialism Begun.

The very fact, he said, that the Government was sending out expeditions and withdrawing all ships from the California Coast showed how absolutely secure was that coast and how unnecessary was the present emergency upon the part of the friends of annexation. Touching upon the ultimate disposal of the Philippines, Mr. Bland said the United States could not sell them to any power because no right, secured from the people of the islands, to sell existed, the islands having fallen merely as an incident to the war into the control of the United States and being held simply to hasten peace and aid in dictating terms. He opposed the retention of the islands as an undesirable launching upon a policy of colonial development and international entanglement. He hoped the end would be the independence of the Philippine people. Concluding, he declared that this country was on the brink of despotism and about to set out upon a policy of imperialism as a result of a movement inaugurated to free the little island of Cuba.

In brief speeches Mr. Barrows (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.,) spoke for the resolutions and Mr. Smith (Dem. Delegate, Arizona,) in opposition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick (Rep., Penn.,) argued in support of the power of Congress to annex the islands.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) spoke for the resolutions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mann's speech, upon request of Mr. Cannon, the House passed the Emergency bill appropriating $473,151 to pay the Bering Sea award, which will be due June 17.

"I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois," interrupted Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) "if he does not think we got the worst of it in this award."

"Oh, well," replied Mr. Cannon, "it is not necessary to discuss that. Many times I have seen judgments rendered when I did not think them proper, and I had to take it out in cussing the Court,' but I have noticed the judgments stood just the same."

"That's it, and I want an opportunity to cuss the Court," said Mr. Sulzer. "I believe that award was an injustice to the people of this country."

At 5:18 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

A CANVASS OF THE SENATE.

Senators Lodge and Elkins Confident of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senators Lodge and Elkins made a partial canvass of the Senate on the Hawaiian question to-day, and they say they are satisfied that a sufficient number of advocates of annexation will remain in Washington to make a quorum of the Senate, and to insure the passage of the House resolution through that body.

The count upon prolonged daily sessions until action is had. The annexationists have received renewed assurance of the earnest support of the Administration, and hope on this account to control practically the solid support of the Republican side of the chamber. They count upon eight or ten votes from the Democratic side.

CAUCUS OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS.

Friends of Annexation Opposed to Taking Party Action.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman Richardson has called a caucus of the Democrats of the House to meet to-morrow afternoon immediately after adjournment to consider the question of Hawaiian annexation. A lively fight over making it strictly a party question will occur, many of the Democrats who favor annexation being opposed to taking party action.

Those who occupy this position insist that the party can secure whatever benefit is possible from opposition to annexation without taking caucus action and emphasizing the differences that exist within the organization. A large majority of the Democrats oppose annexation, but an appreciable number advocate it.

THE SENATE WAS DECEIVED.

Hot Words Between Members While Discussing the Alleged Methodist Church Lobbyist's Huge Fee.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate today considered the resolution offered last week by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts directing the Committee on Claims to investigate the payment of the claim allowed by Congress to the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) speaking on the resolution, said he had not the remotest suspicion that anybody who was working for the claim here had any pecuniary interest in its passage.

He had had a conversation on the subject with Major E. B. Stahlman, who had received 35 per cent. of the claim paid, and the impression left upon him was that not a dollar of the money was to be paid to lobbyists. Mr. Stahlman, said Mr. Bacon, stated there was no arrangement or contract whereby anybody was to be paid a single dollar except possibly a small amount for expenses. Mr. Bacon thought the idea that the claim was lobbied through Congress was absolutely abhorrent to Senators, particularly to those who actively supported it.

He would not have voted for the claim had he known that any such amount as $100,000 was to be paid to an agent. "I deplore this matter, and I regret it extremely," said Mr. Bacon, "on account of the mortification which must come to a great religious society which obtained money under any arrangement which savored in the slightest way of false pretenses."

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) related the details of a conversation which he had had with Major Stahlman, who had told him that no fees were to be paid out of the appropriation except, possibly, $2,000 or $2,500 as necessary expenses.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) believed this was an opportune time to say to the country that in the presentation of just claims to Congress there was never a necessity for the employment of agents or lobbyists. When it was known that a claim was being promoted by agents or lobbyists it was actually endangered. Concerning the present matter, Mr. Hoar said he would not declare it a pure swindle, but "it was an utter blunder, folly, and delusion. The representatives of the Church ought at once to pay back to the Government the money received under the appropriation, and the man who received the $100,000, if he ever expects to have a shred of character to his back, ought to give up the money."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) desired it to be understood that the present matter could not be settled by the disclaimer of false intent by those who pushed the claim through the Senate. He maintained that the money ought to be returned to Congress. If Stahlman should refuse to relinquish his gains the Church ought to proceed against him to recover the money. It was perfectly clear, said he, that as the Book Concern was a corporation the men who had made the contract with Stahlman had no authority to pay the amount agreed upon. Mr. Chandler declared that the Senate had been grossly and outrageously deceived and that the Senator from Florida (Mr. Pasco) had been the agent unwittingly of the deception.

Mr. Pasco: "The Senator knows I am incapable of deceiving the Senate."

Mr. Chandler: "The Senate was deceived and the Senator from Florida was the agent of the deception unwillingly and unwittingly, I have no doubt."

Mr. Bacon felt that Mr. Chandler was doing an injustice to Mr. Pasco, who had been deceived himself. He protested that it was unjust to place Mr. Pasco in that kind of position when it was evident he himself had been imposed upon.

Mr. Chandler replied that he had disclaimed any unkind or unjust imputation upon Mr. Pasco. "We all were deceived," said he, "and Barbea and Smith did it."

"I ask the Senator from New Hampshire," said Mr. Pasco, "to retract absolutely those words which indicated that I was an agent of the deception practiced upon the Senate. I cannot remain patiently under such an imputation."

"I do not know what the Senator can do," retorted Mr. Chandler. "If he can say or do anything about it I wish he would do so, in order that I may proceed with my speech. I have stated he did not willingly or wittingly deceive the Senate and that ought to be enough."

"I want the Senator's words to embody the absolute facts," said Mr. Pasco, hotly.

"Well, I decline," replied Mr. Chandler, "to permit the Senator to put words into my mouth."

"I desire to say, then," said Mr. Pasco, "that any statement that I was an agent in the deception of the Senate in this matter is without foundation, and the Senator from New Hampshire knows it."

"Well, Mr. President," declared Mr. Chandler, "the truth is the exact opposite of that statement."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) did not believe that the money ought to be returned to the Government, as the claim was primarily a just one, "but I want to say, Mr. President," he declared, "that the Methodist Church ought to make Stahlman disgorge."

The resolution was further discussed by Mr. Teller, (Col., Sil. Rep.,) Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) and Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington.) It finally went over until to-morrow.

AN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The Senate Passes a Measure for Solving Labor Problems.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate today passed an act authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

The bill provides for the appointment of an "Industrial Commission," to be composed of five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice President, five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and nine other persons who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments, to be appointed by the President.

It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, to manufacturing and business, and to report to Congress and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best upon these subjects. It shall furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer, and the consumer. The commission shall give reasonable time for hearings, if deemed necessary, and if necessary it may appoint a sub-commission or sub-commission of its own members to make investigation in any part of the United States, the expenses not to exceed $50,000 per year. The commission may report from time to time to Congress, and at the end of the conclusion of its labors submit a final report. The term of the commission shall be two years.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Oil Refining Plant Damaged $300,000 by Flames—Narrow Escape of Other Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The extensive plant of the Philadelphia Oil Refining Company at Point Breeze, in the extreme southwestern part of the city, was visited by a fire to-night, which, for a time, threatened to prove most disastrous. By the efforts of the company's workmen and nearly the entire Fire Department of the city the flames were held in check and the loss held within $300,000. The fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock in the big shipping dock facing on the Schuylkill River.

Five separate alarms were sounded, and twenty-two companies responded, in addition to the four police and fireboats. On these the workmen and firemen labored with long lines of hose, and kept the intense heat from igniting the contents. Two barges made fast to the dock were burned to the water's edge, and one ship, the County Dumfries, was slightly scorched. Within the dock buildings were 3,000 packages of paraffine, valued at about $38,000, and 200,000 cases of crude oil, valued at $200,000, and 1,300 barrels of lubricating oil. The company carried its own insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE SQUIRE TROLLEY BILL.

Union County (N. J.) Residents, It Is Said, Will Refuse Consent for the Proposed Road.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—The Squire Trolley bill was signed to-day by the Governor. The amendment requiring the consent of property owners was incorporated in the bill before it was signed, so that the objections of the people of Cranford have been met by the insertion of the last amendment.

The Squire Trolley bill is also known as the "County Boulevard Law," and by its opponents is called "The Elizabeth Ring's Confiscation Scheme." From the beginning it has been regarded by the people of Union County as a felonious attack upon their vested rights, involving a practical confiscation of a portion of their property.

The object of the bill, its opponents maintain, is to turn over North Avenue to a ring, which purposes to construct and operate upon it a trolley railroad. North Avenue is a serviceable macadamized highway, twelve miles long, extending from Elizabeth to Plainfield, and cutting through several important towns, the chief of which is Cranford, in which 300 or 400 business men of New York live. It is the principal county road, and upon it recently $120,000 has been spent for improvements. It is sixty-six feet wide, and is thickly dotted with private residences. Standing back not more than twenty or twenty-five feet are several hundred buildings, put up in the belief that the present lines of the avenue were permanent.

When the proposition for a trolley line on North Avenue was first broached about a year ago it met with favor only in Elizabeth and Plainfield. Its projectors had a bill introduced in the last Legislature to enable them to carry out their scheme. In this bill the trolley project was apparently subordinated to a general plan of constructing grand boulevards throughout the State.

But it betrayed its real purpose in a provision authorizing the construction and operation of a street railroad on each such grand boulevard. It also made provision for the taking of lands by appraisement, for the assessment of damages, and for taking into account of the benefits conferred by the improvement on the remainder of any lot or tract of land partly taken. In view of this latter provision, the belief became general in Union County that the ring was bound to get possession of the highways and not only make the property owners contribute land to widen it, but also pay for building the road.

Property owners were not alert enough to prevent the passage of the bill by the Legislature, but they discovered that the bill as finally passed by the Senate was unconstitutional, as it contained no provision for obtaining the consents of owners of abutting property. Such a provision was in the bill as it passed the House, but was somehow lost in the Senate.

Under the active leadership of William Drysdale, who represents a large amount of property at Cranford, and others, the property owners of Union County took steps to form a "Union County League," to be incorporated and properly equipped to fight the trolley scheme in the courts. Mr. Drysdale recently visited ex-President Cleveland to ask him to act as counsel for the league. Mr. Cleveland pronounced the omission from the enabling act of any provision for getting the consents of property owners before undertaking the building of the road a fatal Constitutional defect.

The fact that a provision requiring the consent of half the property owners on the line to its construction has somehow been reinstated in the official minutes, and that Gov. Voorhees has signed the bill as thus completed is interpreted by its opponents to mean, as one of them put it yesterday, "a complete collapse of the trolley steal," as the required consents cannot be had.

Mail Tubes Being Laid.

The work of laying the pneumatic mail tubes across the Brooklyn Bridge was begun Sunday. Men were put to work at each end of the bridge, and trenches are being sunk through the approaches. Under the contract the work is to be completed in four months.

FURNACE MAKERS COMBINE.

UTICA, N. Y., June 13.—During the past week several conferences of furnace manufacturers have been held in this city to effect a combination of interests. The result was made known to-day when it was officially stated that a company will be incorporated to be known as the International Heater Company.

The capital stock will be $1,800,000, divided into $900,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $900,000 common stock. The principal business office will be in Utica, where the manufacturing will be done. The companies entering into the combination are Russell Wheeler & Son, Carton Furnace Company, and Kernan Furnace Company of Utica, and the J. F. Pease Company and Howard Furnace Company of Syracuse. The arrangements for the purchase of the plants have not been completed.

MR. AND MRS. CHENEY BURNED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 13.—The wife of State Fish Culturist A. Nelson Cheney was terribly burned to-day by the explosion of a naphtha lamp that was being used by painters. Mr. Cheney was also badly burned, while extinguishing the flames. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cheney will recover, but they will be horribly scarred.

Charles M. Pratt Resigns.

Charles M. Pratt, General Agent of the Immigration Clearing House of the Western Passenger Association, whose offices are at 1 Broadway and in the railroad department at the Barge Office, has resigned to accept the Chairmanship of the Southwestern Passenger Association, with headquarters at St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:05 A. M.—159 West Sixty-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—200 East Fifty-fifth Street; Mary Moore; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—55 East Eleventh Street; Jane Wilson; damage slight.

6:55 P. M.—141 Bowery; Frieshman & Co.; damage, $500.

7 P. M.—24 Columbus Avenue; C. Coleman; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—78 Canal Street; Jacob Rosenbium; damage slight.

8 P. M.—101 Avenue B; Frank Ohlbaum; damage, $500.

10:20 P. M.—296 West Broadway; William Becker; damage, $2,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon rises...1:15	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:54	Gov. Isl'd...4:34	H. Gate....6:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:15	Gov. Isl'd...4:57	H. Gate....6:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaffir Prince, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Catania, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen		12:00 M.
Werkendam, masterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

A. Dumois, Haiti, &c.	10.90 A. M. *10:36 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M

The Wanamaker Store

The Passing of the History Club

THE taking of applications for the Wanamaker History Club closes with the business hours of to-morrow. The occasion merits editorial mention in the Store News.

There can be little doubt that this has been the most important movement in subscription book-selling that has ever been conducted. It now ceases because the editions for this purpose have been exhausted, and we can obtain no more.

So passes the History Club, leaving behind it satisfied purchasers numbered in *tens of thousands*. We have saved our public more than $250,000 in money, have conducted the greatest book sale ever known, and are content.

At this writing there is still opportunity to join the club, and there is a choice of bindings yet remaining,—except in cloth. We will fill applications received during the business hours of to-day and to-morrow, but no longer. The work will continue to be on sale, but at the ante-Wanamaker-Club price, which is just about double the figures we have asked.

Economy of Discomfort

Forethought will usually save discomfort—especially in hot weather. Forethought will send shoppers to Wanamaker's. It is central to all New York, Long Island, New England and New Jersey, and more accessible by public conveyance than any other large store in this city.

The Public Gains

constantly because of our modern methods in merchandise. Overloaded manufacturers and importers can afford to sell great lots to a single distributor far cheaper than to a dozen or twenty. This explains many current offerings. It makes "bargains" real, therefore dignified.

Of Current Interest

ANTIQUE NEEDLE WORK of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries—a most interesting exposition, on the fifth floor, Tenth street. An experienced instructor will explain them.

ENORMOUS STOCK OF SHIRT WAISTS, second floor. The great volume reduces prices. 50c. to $1.75 for qualities that have been 75c. to $3.25 all the season.

HUNDREDS OF PIECES of Bric-a-Brac; hundreds of dozens of Dresden and other china plates; numerous busts and statues in Italian marble; cut glass, an assortment of rich cuttings form a bargain collection that draws powerfully to the basement. Marbles half off, Bric-a-brac half and two-thirds off, China forty per cent. off, Glass a third off.

BICYCLES. The greatest stock of standard high-grade wheels:

Humber Roadster, $73	Continental, $40
Monarch, $50	Rodman, $30
Duquesne, $50	Coronet, $25

Humbers, Monarchs and Continentals are sold on partial payments through the Wanamaker Wheel Club.

GAS COOKING. It is weather that sells gas stoves quickly and easily. We show 100 sorts, priced cheapest, and make connections free almost everywhere. Miss Lemcke's demonstration to-day will be:

At 10:30 A. M. Preserving Pineapples; Pineapple Jelly; Broiled Chops; Tomatoes aux fine herbes; Biscuits.

At 2:30 P. M. Crown of Lamb; Young Carrots; Green Peas; Cauliflower Roses; Potato Balls; Broiled Soft Shell Crabs; Chicken Salad.

Good Chances in Furniture

WE do not own a piece of old furniture—save a few genuine antiques. Our furniture stock must be fresh. Frequent "Clarin-up-times" keep the dead wood out. This is such a time with an added feature, namely: In some recent large furnishing contracts we had left some fragments of car-load lots—a few pieces each—upon which prices are made for quick removal.

TOILET TABLES
- At $7.50—Enameled; shaped top; French bevel plate mirror; were $11.
- At $10—In curly birch; swell front; French bevel mirror; were $14.
- At $10—Enameled; swell front; French legs; were $14.
- At $15—Enameled; oval French bevel mirror; were $22.50.

PARLOR TABLES
- At $1.65—Of oak; were $3.25.
- At $2.15—Of maple; were $4.25.
- At $2.25—Of maple; were $4.50.
- At $2.40—Of oak; were $4.75.
- At $2.35—Of imitation mahogany; were $4.75.
- At $2.65—Of oak; were $5.25.

DRESSING BUREAUS
- At $7.50—Of oak; large cheval glass, beveled; were $11.25.
- At $6.50—Of ash; beveled cheval glass; were $10.

MORRIS CHAIR CUSHIONS—To close we make a uniform price of $4 on these. There are values up to $13.50 in the lot.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEWEY'S STORY OF MANILA

The Admiral's Letter Giving an Account of His Victory Arrives in Washington.

HIGH PRAISE FOR HIS MEN

Two Mines Exploded Ahead of the Flagship, and Two Boats Which Tried to Torpedo Her Riddled with Shot.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following extracts from a letter received from Admiral Dewey this afternoon, being its first mail advices from him since he reached Manila:

Flagship Olympia, Cavite, May 4, 1898.

The squadron left Mirs Bay on April 27. * * * Arrived off Eolinao on the morning of April 30, and finding no vessels there, proceeded down the coast and arrived off the entrance to Manila Bay on the same afternoon. The Boston and Concord were sent to reconnoitre Port Subic. A thorough search of the port was made by the Boston and the Concord, but the Spanish fleet was not found. Entered the south channel at 11:30 P. M., steaming in column at 8 knots. After half the squadron had passed, a battery on the south side of the channel opened fire, none of the shots taking effect. The Boston and McCulloch returned the fire. The squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed, and arrived off Manila at daybreak, and was fired upon at 5:15 A. M. by three batteries at Manila and two near Cavite, and by the Spanish fleet anchored in an approximately east and west line across the mouth of Bakor Bay, with their left in shoal water in Canacao Bay.

The squadron then proceeded to the attack. The flagship Olympia, under my personal direction leading, followed at distance by the Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, and Boston, in the order named, which formation was maintained throughout the action. The squadron opened fire at 5:41 A. M. While advancing to the attack, two mines were exploded ahead of the flagship, too far to be effective.

The squadron maintained a continuous and precise fire at ranges varying from 5,000 to 2,000 yards, counter-marching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet. The enemy's fire was vigorous, but generally ineffective. Early in the engagement two launches put out toward the Olympia with the apparent intention of using torpedoes. One was sunk and the other disabled by our fire and beached before an opportunity occurred to fire torpedoes.

Spanish Flagship Set on Fire.

At 7 A. M. the Spanish flagship Reina Cristina made a desperate attempt to leave the line and come out to engage at short range, but was received with such galling fire, the entire battery of the Olympia being concentrated upon her, that she was barely able to return to the shelter of the point. The fires started in her by our shell at this time were not extinguished until she sank. The three batteries at Manila had kept up a continuous report from the beginning of the engagement, which fire was not returned by this squadron. The first of these batteries was situated on the south mole head, at the entrance to the Pasig River. The second on the south bastion of the walled City of Manila, and the third at Malate, about one-half mile further south. At this point I sent a message to the Governor General to the effect that if the batteries did not cease firing the city would be shelled. This had the effect of silencing them.

At 7:35 A. M. I ceased firing and withdrew the squadron for breakfast. At 11:16 A. M. returned to the attack. By this time the Spanish flagship and almost the entire Spanish fleet were in flames. At 12:30 P. M. the squadron ceased firing, the batteries being silenced and the ships sunk, burned, and deserted.

At 12:40 P. M. the squadron returned and anchored off Manila, the Petrel being left behind to complete the destruction of the smaller gunboats, which were behind the point of Cavite. This duty was performed by Commander E. P. Wood in the most expeditious and complete manner possible. The Spanish lost the following vessels: Sunk—Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa; burned—Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, El Correo, Velasco, and Isla de Mindanao, (transport;) captured—Rapido and Hercules (tugs) and several small launches.

I am unable to obtain complete accounts of the enemy's killed and wounded, but believe their losses to be very heavy. The Reina Cristina alone had 150 killed, including the Captain, and 90 wounded. I am happy to report the damage done to the squadron under my command was inconsiderable. There was none killed, and only seven men in the squadron were very slightly wounded.

Fine Work of His Captains.

Several of the vessels were struck and even penetrated, but the damage was of the slightest, and the squadron is in as good condition now as before the battle. I beg to state to the Department that I doubt if any Commander in Chief was ever served by more loyal, efficient, and gallant Captains than those of the squadron now under my command. Capt. Frank Wildes, commanding the Boston, volunteered to remain in command of his vessel, although his relief arrived before leaving Hongkong. Assistant Surgeon Kindleberger of the Olympia and Gunner J. C. Evans of the Boston also volunteered to remain after orders detaching them had arrived.

The conduct of my personal staff was excellent. Commander B. P. Lamberton, Chief of Staff, was a volunteer for that position and gave me most efficient aid. Lieut. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant, and Ensign W. P. Scott, aide, performed their duties as signal officers in a highly creditable manner.

The Olympia being short of officers for the battery, Ensign H. H. Caldwell, Flag Secretary, volunteered for and was assigned to a sub-division of the 5-inch battery. Mr. J. L. Stickney, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and now correspondent for The New York Herald, volunteered for duty as my aide, and rendered valuable services. I desire specially to mention the coolness of Lieut. C. G. Calkins, the navigator of the Olympia, who came under my personal observation, being on the bridge with me throughout the entire action, and giving the ranges to the guns with an accuracy that was proved by the excellency of the firing. On May 2, the day following the engagement, the squadron again went to Cavite, where it remains.

On the 3d the military forces evacuated the Cavite arsenal, which was taken possession of by a landing party. On the same day the Raleigh and Baltimore secured the surrender of the batteries on Corregidor Island, paroling the garrison and destroying the guns. On the morning of May 4 the transport Manila, which had been aground in Baker Bay, was towed off and made a prize.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO'S STORY.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times this morning gives space to a two-column account of the battle of Manila, including Admiral Montojo's version of the destruction of his fleet.

It contains nothing beyond what has already been cabled to the United States, except the statement of Admiral Montojo that he intended to fight at Subic, but, on finding that it would take at least a month to put Subic in a proper state of defense, he was obliged to return to Cavité. He blames the Madrid Government for the disaster, declaring that he had constantly made requisitions for ships and torpedoes, but that nothing came. As a matter of fact the had, he says, no torpedoes except such as he constructed himself with bad material.

SPANIARDS WERE SANGUINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—A letter from Manila shows how sanguine the Spaniards were of whipping the Americans. The letter says:

"Telegrams were found at Cavité from the General in command to Cartejo, saying he was ready for us with guns and mines. They were so sure we would be captured that they fixed a prison for our accommodation. It is the place where they put the insurgents, and overflows with the Spring tide. Had we fallen into the hands of the Spanish they certainly would have made it as unhealthy for us as possible, and you may rest assured that those of us who were placed in this prison would never have seen America again."

Further, the letter says: "If there were only about 5,000 American troops on the way from San Francisco, our task would be easy. On the water we are supreme. As a matter of fact, we can reduce the place in a very short time. But if all our sailors and marines went ashore, they would not number more than 2,000, which should hardly make a police force for Manilla. A garrison of 5,000 troops would maintain order. We could land only a few hundred, not nearly enough to command order, and there would be a regular pandemonium of looting and throat-cutting by the unruly natives. Manila would be an elephant on our hands in her present situation.

"Speaking of Corregidor reminds me that it was a very lucky thing for our fleet that we passed it in the night, for its big guns were arranged for a plunging fire that would have wiped us out of existence. We could not have elevated our guns so as to bring them to bear on the Corregidor fortifications, and would, therefore, have been completely at the mercy of the enemy."

GERMANY'S FORCE AT MANILA.

LONDON, June 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times remarks the fact that "with four warships already at Cavité, and with the Darmstadt on the way with 1,400 men, Germany will have a force of 3,000 marines at Manila.

The Singapore correspondent of The Times says:

"Letters received here from Manila, dated May 26, say that the prolonged conferences between the German Consul and Capt. Gen. Augusti were exciting attention in Manila, and had led to the belief that Germany had designs on the Sulu Archipelago."

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the German steamer Petrarch is about to leave there for Manila with secret orders, it is believed, from the German Government.

Prince Henry of Prussia, now at Kiao-Chau with the German squadron, is kept constantly informed, the dispatch says, as to the developments of the war.

Filled Government Order Quickly.

The Eyeless Tool Company, 26 Cortlandt Street, received an order for a carload of eyeless picks from the United States Army for Port Tampa at 2:30 P. M. Saturday. The goods were packed and delivered and on their way South over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 P. M. the same day.

Rochester University's New Head.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—The Trustees of the Rochester University have selected a President of that institution in the place of Dr. David Jayne Hill, who resigned two years ago. It is expected that the name will be made public to-morrow morning. The names of the Rev. Clarence Barbour, pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church; Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell, Prof. Henry F. Burton, and Prof. Carey Morey, instructors in the university, have been considered the ones among which the choice lay.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Only Two More Days of the Wanamaker History Club

MORE members joined the club yesterday than on any day since we began. This makes it doubly sure that Wednesday will be the last day. To-day there is still choice of bindings (except cloth). To-morrow you may be limited to one style; after to-morrow there will be *none in any style* except at regular prices, which are double our club prices.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

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MERRILL & BAKER.

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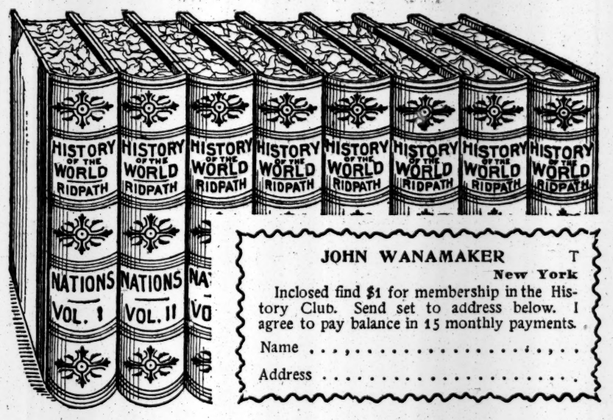

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEWEY'S TROOPS HELD BACK

Reported that All Hands Will Congregate at Honolulu and Go to Manila Together.

A MONTH YET TO GET THERE

Honolulu Newspaper Confirms the Report—No Concern Apparently for Dewey's Safety—No Explanation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Manila evidently will not be ours before the latter part of July, if information from San Francisco and Honolulu is correct. Manifest surprise was caused to many army and navy officers this afternoon by the information from San Francisco, attributed to a member of the staff of Gen. Otis, that the first and second detachments of the Philippines expedition will await at Honolulu the arrival of the third, and that all will proceed together to Manila.

This information is corroborated by a quotation from The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of May 30, which said: "The big army which is to occupy the Philippines will congregate in the Honolulu Harbor." Further on this same Honolulu paper said: "The Charleston will be anchored in the stream until all the transport boats have arrived. This will be ten days at least." The impression at the War and Navy Departments, but probably not with the heads of those departments, has been that the first detachment, which left on May 23, had reached Honolulu and sailed again for Manila, and that 2,500 men were now pretty well on their way between Honolulu and Manila. Now the information comes from two sources that the transports carrying 2,500 men are still more than 4,000 miles from Admiral Dewey, and that they will await at Honolulu the arrival of the rest of the 20,000 before hurrying on to Cavité.

A prominent California member of Congress who read this information said that it suggested the possibility that the first detachment had been hurried off in answer to public criticisms of lack of speed in reinforcing Admiral Dewey. As it is, if the San Francisco and Honolulu information published to-day is correct, and it agrees, succor is no nearer to Dewey than it was on May 23, or will be three weeks hence.

It is believed that the third expedition may leave San Francisco ten days from this date. That will make the last detachment just a month longer than the first. It will be after July 1 before it can reach Honolulu. Unless it gets away very promptly and travels with greater speed than transports care to travel in a great squadron, it will take it a month to reach Manila. At all events July will be well gone, and August may have arrived before Manila will be in the possession of United States troops. The concern that was beginning to be felt lest the insurgent Aguinaldo, growing confident with the development of the insurrection, might set up an opposition to the superior right of the United States to take possession is increased by this news.

Army men were of the belief that 2,500 men would serve very well to represent the authority of the United States until a greater number could arrive, and that they would be in Manila not later than July 4. That cannot happen now, for the last detachment of the Manila expedition is not yet made up, and if it gets away in ten days it will be displaying unexpected activity. The news from Honolulu, giving the programme just as it is indicated to-day from San Francisco, suggests to people at the War Department that it has been the intention from the first to send the expedition over entire instead of in sections. No concern is felt about the ability of Admiral Dewey to hold Cavité and to command the harbor, even if the troops do not arrive until late in July. The concern that is felt is for the troops that are to be kept on the road six weeks to two months, in the very hottest of months, getting weary and weak with living in close quarters and on tiresome rations. By keeping all back together, all will be in about the same condition.

If part of the expedition had been pushed ahead, it is believed by some army officers that the knowledge gained by the early arrivals would have been beneficial to those coming later. And if Admiral Dewey really needed help, it is not considered reason for keeping reinforcements from him three months because they were not sent to him sooner after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet and captured the commanding fort of Manila harbor.

If the men of Gen. Otis's staff are right, then the Administration may be more anxious about Camara's fleet than has been admitted. For if the Manila troops are not to leave Honolulu until late in June, as seems likely, then Camara may yet be able to reach Manila before Gen. Merritt's forces. If a fleet had already left Spain, and kept its movements as carefully concealed as were the movements of Admiral Cervera, it is possible Gen. Merritt will find more troops in Manila to oppose him than he would have found if the Manila expedition could have been dispatched more promptly. No one will say at the Navy Department whether it is suspected that there is a "phantom" fleet on the way from Cadiz to Manila, making it unsafe to send part of the military expedition to reinforce Dewey.

GEN. MERRITT'S LAST PROTEST.

Only 17,600 Troops Yet Assigned to His Command—President McKinley Investigating.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—From a careful computation of the actual strength of the various commands detailed for the Philippines expedition, it appears that Gen. Merritt has had placed at his disposal a little over 16,400 men and officers. To these will be added about 1,200 recruits, making a total of 17,600, or 2,400 short of the 20,000 he asked for at the outset.

The first section of the expedition, which sailed from San Francisco on May 23, under command of Brig. Gen. Anderson, was made up of 2,600 officers and men, including the First California and Second Oregon Regiments of volunteers, a battery of California artillery, and five companies of the Fourteenth regular infantry.

For the second and third sections of the expedition there are now assembled at San Francisco or en route there a force approximating 15,000 officers and men, including the following organizations:

Seventh Colorado Volunteer Infantry, First Idaho, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Colorado, Fifty-first Iowa, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, one battalion of the First Washington, one battalion of Wyoming volunteers, one troop of Nevada volunteer cavalry, the Second (Torrey's) volunteer cavalry, one troop of Utah cavalry, the Astor Light Battery, two light batteries of Utah volunteer artillery, the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regular infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth regular infantry, six troops of the Fourth regular cavalry, four foot batteries of the Third regular artillery, and two light batteries of the Sixth regular artillery.

This is the actual strength of the expedition as it stands to-day. It now appears that the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, which is doing Indian guard duty in the West and which was picked out to join Gen. Merritt's command, has not been ordered to him. When the War Department's intention to send it to the Philippines and put volunteers in its place became known, Senators and Congressmen besieged the Secretary of War not to assign their home regiments to that work to such an extent that he apparently came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to send the regulars without making somebody mad, and withheld its orders to Manilla.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. Merritt is insisting on having his complement filled up to the 20,000 mark, as it was promised him at the outset. The War Department officials still say that there is no intention to order any more troops to San Francisco, but the President is understood to be looking into the matter on his own account, and there is thought to be a possibility that Gen. Merritt's last protest may be as successful as his first.

NO SURRENDER OF MANILA.

LONDON, June 13.—The United States Ambassador here, Col. John Hay, says there is no foundation for the statement that he is responsible for the story, published in the United States, to the effect that Manila has fallen.

Secretary Briggs of the Manila Railway Company, who is in constant communication with Manila, discredits the rumors in circulation as to the surrender of that place. He received a cable message from Manila yesterday, via Hongkong, reporting that the road was working, and no mention was made of the city having surrendered.

Mr. Briggs believes the Spaniards would surrender to Rear Admiral Dewey in preference to being conquered by the insurgents. The Secretary is informed that a full understanding exists between Admiral Dewey and the insurgents, and it is generally believed at Hongkong and Manila that before Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, consented to return to Manila he secured pledges that the United States would not leave him in the lurch by returning the Philippine Islands to the Spaniards.

Referring to the Spanish tales of alleged insurgent atrocities, Mr. Briggs says they are utter nonsense. He adds that the natives of the Philippine Islands are the mildest people in the world, and asserts that all the Europeans there were surprised that they mustered up courage enough to revolt.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—At the State Department it was said to-day that neither Ambassador Hay nor any other official had informed it of reports that Manila had fallen.

TROOPS BEGIN TO EMBARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The most important order issued from army headquarters to-day was one notifying Major Gen. Otis that the steamers to comprise the second fleet of transports to go to the Philippines were practically ready for the reception of troops. About 4,000 men, comprising the Tenth Pennsylvania, under Col. Hawkins; the First Colorado, under Col. Hale; the First Nebraska, under Col. Bratt; two battalions of regulars from the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, and the two battalions of Utah light infantry, under Capt. Young, began to-day to raze their camps, load their tents and baggage into wagons, don their heavy marching garb, and form into columns for the march to the waiting transports. All day a stream of wagons has been conveying camp equipment and baggage to the different steamers, and this work will be completed to-morrow.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GROUNDS.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., June 13.—The flagship San Francisco, with Commodore Howell on board, while attempting to round Cape Cod in a heavy fog, went ashore near High Head Life Saving Station at 7 o'clock this morning, but by the hard work of the crew, who threw over a large quantity of coal and ballast, and the assistance of four tugs from Boston, she came off at 6 o'clock to-night, apparently uninjured. The cruiser had been out all night and was making her way back to Provincetown. The fog was very thick and a light easterly wind was blowing. By some means her navigation officer missed the big fog whistle on Highland Light, only a few miles away, and thinking the ship well to the northward, swung her head round to the westward. The ship struck head on, going at a speed of about 8 knots.

The tide had ebbed about an hour, and after an abortive attempt to back off Capt. Leary gave up hope of floating the big cruiser at that time and sounded his whistle for help. The life-saving crew from High Head immediately put off in the surf-boat, and, finding the warship resting easily, went back and wired Commodore Howison of the Boston Navy Yard for assistance.

During the afternoon the tugs Elsie, Mercury, Juno, and Fred B. Dalzell arrived from Boston, and about an hour before high water four large hawsers were run out to the tugs. After a few minutes' pulling a perceptible tremor shook the ship, and a minute after she slipped back into deep water and floated on an even keel. The entire crew assembled on the deck and cheered wildly.

A hurried examination did not disclose any injuries to the ship, and it is probable that she will not have to be drydocked. The San Francisco started at once for Provincetown.

SENOR POLO'S STAY IN CANADA.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James Francis Hogan, anti-Parnellite Home Ruler, member for the Middle Division of Tipperary, asked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the protracted residence in Toronto of Señor Polo y Bernabé, late Spanish Ambassador to the United States, and the activity of other Spanish agents in Canada, whether the Canadian Government had power to prevent the hospitality of the soil being exploited in the interest of a belligerent and whether a Colonial Government that expels such persons is liable to be sued for damages.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that it was a matter for the Attorney General to decide, but, he said, it would clearly not be desirable at the present time to express an opinion on such points.

Reduced Taxation in Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—The Assessors of North Tarrytown filed the revised assessment roll to-day. It shows that reductions amounting to about $500,000 were made from the original roll. The reductions in real estate amount to about $24,000. Of this amount $5,000 was granted to John D. Rockefeller. William Rockefeller gets $4,000 reduction. Among the larger personal assessments reduced were: J. S. McLean, $100,000 stricken off, residence being claimed in New York City; Henry B. Ely, $100,000 reduced to $5,000; Mrs. E. F. Wallace, $50,000 reduced to $11,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John B. Inman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as recruiting officer for the United States Volunteer Corps, with station at Springfield, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the First Army Corps.

Capt. George K. Spencer, United States Army, is relieved from duty at St. John's Military School, Salina, Kan.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to Capt. Thomas F. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Boston, for duty pertaining to the recruitment for that corps.

Brig. Gen. Leonard W. Colby, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report in person to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty on the staff of Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Jesse M. Lee, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. M. W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., and Fredericksburg, Va., at the call of the senior member, to examine such applicants for commissions in the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry as may be authorized to appear before it.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Major Egbert B. Savage, (promoted from Captain, Eighth Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Charles A. Coolidge, (promoted from Captain, Seventh Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Wilson T. Hartz, (promoted from Captain, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Fifteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Charles A. Dempsey, (promoted from Captain, Second Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major William E. Dougherty, (promoted from Captain, First Infantry,) to the First Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Sumner H. Lincoln, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Infantry,) to the Tenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Greenleaf A. Goodale, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-third Infantry,) to the Twenty-third Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy; Major Cyrus S. Roberts, (promoted from Captain, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

The following-named officers will report to the Commanding General Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty: Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers; Major Harry C. Hale, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers.

Capt. Ralph P. Howell, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the Commanding General at that place for assignment to duty with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Hazard Powder Company, Hazardville, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cannon powder in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Medwin Leale, United States Army, is assigned to duty with the squadron of New York cavalry volunteers at the headquarters of Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, Camp Alger, Va., to date from May 22.

Second Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, First United States Cavalry, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as Aide-de-Camp.

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Chattanooga, Tenn., is authorized to make such journeys as may be necessary from Chattanooga to Nashville, Tenn., and return for the purpose of purchasing and inspecting subsistence stores at the latter place.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Sandy Hook Proving Ground to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, on official business pertaining to the inspection of telescopic sights, and upon the completion thereof will rejoin his station.

Assistant Surgeon Whitmore Steele, Eighth Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation in consequence of physical disability, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymaster General United States Army, St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Chicago and report to the Commanding General Department of the Lakes, for assignment to temporary duty at that station.

First Lieut. George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty as mustering officer at Helena, Mont., and from college duty at Bozeman, Mont., and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Albert L. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Lakeland, Fla., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, under instructions from the Quartermaster General United States Army, will proceed at once to Chicago for temporary duty to assist the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, in the purchase of supplies ordered by the Quartermaster General, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station, Baltimore.

Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

The following-named officers will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Comanding General Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence on the staffs of brigade commanders in that department: Capt. Seth M. Milliken, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers; Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissary on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of that department.

Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Major George H. Sands, Chief Engineer United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Assignments of the Medical Department: Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, now on duty at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, now on duty with the cavalry division, Tampa, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, Chickamauga National Park, for duty at Camp George H. Thomas.

Capt. Henry S. T. Harris, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, now on duty with the cavalry division, Tampa, will report for duty to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. James A. Colvin, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General of the United States troops at Falls Church, Va., for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of the Second Army Corps.

Brig. Gens. Simon Snyder and Louis H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, are detailed as members of the Army Retiring Board, appointed to meet at Tampa, vice Brig. Gens. Abraham K. Arnold and Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers, who are hereby relieved, and Major Stephen Y. Seyburn, Inspector General United States Volunteers, is detailed as Recorder of said board, vice Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, Second Cavalry, relieved.

Major William F. Spurgin, Twenty-third Infantry, hitherto relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect July 1, will continue on duty there until further orders.

Capt. George L. Converse, Jr., First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, commanding Second Division First Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Ordnance Officer of that division.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk M. A. Posey is ordered to report for duty on board the Lancaster with Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey.

Naval Cadets J. J. Hyland, W. H. Shea, H. Ellis, and J. W. Timmons are ordered to the Minneapolis.

Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Yankton.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Doherty is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to the Vixen.

Assistant Paymaster C. Morris, jr., is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Hist.

Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey is detached from the Key West Naval Station and ordered to the Lancaster.

J. Sullivan is appointed boatswain.

Paymaster J. Foster is detached from the Key West Naval Station and ordered to settle his accounts and to proceed to his home to await orders.

Paymaster G. W. Simpson is ordered to the Naval Station at Key West.

Medical Director D. McMurtrie, when retired, is ordered to continue his duties as a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelly is appointed President of the board for the purchase of merchant steamers.

Gunner S. Cross is retired from June 11, under Section 1,453.

Assistant Engineer E. S. Kellogg is detached from the Scipio and ordered to the Hist.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. McGill and Passed Assistant Paymaster W. H. Fulper are ordered to the Resolute.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ward, Assistant Engineer W. A. Furlong, and Assistant Paymaster W. C. Adams are ordered to the Nantucket.

Assistant Surgeon S. Y. Merrill and Assistant Paymaster L. Epple are ordered to the Lehigh.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. R. Dillon, Assistant Engineer R. C. Wilson, and Assistant Paymaster J. I. Hulse are ordered to the Passaic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Forbes and Assistant Paymaster L. M. Josephthal are ordered to the Nahant.

Assistant Engineer W. G. Cox and Chief Engineer J. Hunter are ordered to the Supply.

Assistant Engineers O. Anderson, J. Anderson, and C. Thompson are ordered to the St. Paul.

Assistant Eng

LEITER HAS A CRASH

Wheat Boom Collapses, Leaving Him a Loser for Millions.

BIG SLUMP IN WHEAT VALUES

Syndicate of Banks Acting as Trustee to Settle His Affairs.

He Had Six Million Bushels of Wheat on May 30 for Which He Paid from $1.25 to $1.80 a Bushel.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Leiter's wheat boom collapsed to-day. The young Napoleon of the grain pit has been forced to retire after an almost absolute control of thirteen months. His cash wheat has been turned over to P. D. Armour and his futures to Lamson Brothers & Co., a total of from eight to ten million bushels.

A syndicate of banks headed by the Illinois Savings and Trust Company will act as trustee to settle his affairs. His losses are enormous. They will reach at a conservative estimate $6,000,000. This, however, does not represent the net loss. At the end of the May deal flurry Mr. Leiter had profits aggregating $5,000,000. Had he been able to let go at that time he would have retired a multimillionaire, and would have been ranked as the greatest operator the world has ever seen. But he could not. On the contrary, he had to hold on, and as a result he has had a narrow escape from an assignment. His father's millions and credit saved him.

The causes given for the collapse are many, but only two are considered seriously. One is that Leither père refused to furnish the funds with which to complete the deal; the other, that he was betrayed by certain operators in the Northwest who had been working the markets with him. Mr. Leiter, Jr., feels his forced retirement keenly, but is far from being discouraged. "The report that I have made an assignment is all wrong," said he. "I am embarrassed; the markets have lately caused me considerable trouble, but I will be on my feet again very shortly."

Leiter, Sr., refuses to discuss the situation. His son's losses affect him only indirectly. They do not affect the Leiter fortune to any considerable degree. L. Z. Leiter, the head of the house, is possessed of a fortune estimated at $30,000,000, and is credited with an income of $2,000,000. Hence the loss of a single million will hardly be missed.

Leiter bought his first wheat April 2, 1897, at 70⅝ cents. The lowest price he paid at any time was 64¾ cents. That was June 18, 1897. The highest price, $1.85, was reached May 10 of this year. Leiter at one time had a line of 35,000,000 bushels, representing as many dollars. He exported 25,000,000 bushels, and is supposed to have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of cash wheat now on hand.

He had 6,000,000 bushels on May 30, for which he paid from $1.25 to $1.80 a bushel. The closing price to-day was 85 cents, making his average loss 67½ cents a bushel, or a total of a trifle over $6,000,000. His losses on futures are estimated at $2,000,000 more, making a total loss of $6,000,000.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET WEAK.

Close of Leiter's Speculation Reflected on the Produce Exchange.

The local grain market followed that of Chicago yesterday in depression through the liquidation of the Leiter options and the trusteeing of the cash wheat of the young speculator. The concrete facts of the windup of Mr. Leiter's speculative affairs were not, however, known before the last hour of trading on the Produce Exchange. At the opening of the Exchange rumors as vague as they were persistent had it that a big crash in Chicago was at the point of culmination, and the opening prices (the highest of the day) were weak.

July wheat was quoted at 90c., a decline of 2¾c. September at 76⅞c., a decline of 1⅝c., and December at 75¼c., a decline of ¼c. Corn and oats were lower in sympathy after the opening—there were violent recessions, July wheat going to 81¼c., September to 74⅛c., and December to 73¼c.

When, however, the truth of the Chicago disaster was known, the market responded as if relieved of anxiety confirmed in a suspicion that had been guarded against. In the last quarter of an hour noteworthy advances were made in wheat and coarse grains, but cash wheat, No. 2 red, at elevator, was held just to the dollar mark. The last prices were: July wheat, 83c., net loss from Saturday, 9¾c. a bushel; September, 75¼c., net loss, 2⅜c., and December 75c., net loss, 1¾c. July corn at 36⅞c., declined ¾c., and September at 37¾ ⅞c. July oats at 29¼c. were ⅝c. lower. With the lower prices for wheat came a rush of export business estimated at over 1,000,000 bushels and 250,000 bushels for milling, with sharp inquiry which may develop into active transactions to-day.

Produce Exchange brokers have always smiled when stories of Joseph Leiter's profits and his acumen in worsting the old heads have appeared. Many said yesterday that at one time "Joe" or "Young" Leiter, as he is now designated, could have drawn out of his deals with a handsome profit of inside of a million dollars, but his success warped his wits, and the result was a severe attack of big head and reckless speculation, which ended in his father stepping in ready to assume and pay all losses, but determined that he would not countenance nor finance any more ventures in wheat by his son.

Some of the dealings of Mr. Leiter, notably his Northwest and Toledo purchases and some buying on the New York market, were cited as proof that he was out of his depth so far as his gauge of the current market and the future were concerned. It was predicted that the collapse would clear the air and put the trading for the remote futures on a better basis. Mr. Leiter's local interests have at times been cared for by Milmine, Bodman & Co. and Otto E. Lohrke & Co.

Neither firm would discuss its client's affairs. One Produce Exchange estimate of the "clean up" on Mr. Leiter's deals was that his father would have to settle a balance of loss that would exceed $1,000,000.

An item of interest in regard to the absorption of wheat by France was that the lower quotations brought about by Mr. Leiter's reduction in terms the last day of the May deal and subsequent recession place wheat in such a tempting position that the French Government will not continue its suspension of the import duty beyond June 30.

The decline in the New York stock market yesterday was partly ascribed to the Leiter liquidation in that it resulted in selling orders from Western houses.

SURPRISE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

C. A. Pillsbury Says Leiter Tried to Carry Too Heavy a Load.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—The big break in wheat to-day caused much excitement on 'Change and among the grain men. Leiter's failure to carry the load which he attempted to handle may have been expected by some, but to the great majority it came as a surprise. The statement that Northwestern banks would be affected by the action of Leiter is not true, at least to any appreciable degree.

C. A. Pillsbury, asked in regard to his opinion of the break, its causes and results, said: "The cause of the break in wheat to-day was that Mr. Leiter attempted to carry too heavy a load and put the price of wheat too high. If he had not attempted to put the price above $1.40, he would probably have won out great money, as it is legitimately worth that. When the market did not come up to his expectations, he kept increasing his load, and I understand there were nearly 7,000,000 bushels sold in Chicago to-day on his account.

"Of course, offering such an enormous quantity of wheat on the market at one time depressed prices, and it is strange to me that it has not depressed them more. And while this is being sacrificed on the market prices will be temporarily as much lower than they legitimately should be, as they have been higher than they legitimately should have been. Wheat is worth legitimately 25 cents more than it closed at to-day, and in my opinion will be selling at about that much more when the liquidation, owing to the scare, is over. In a few days, the mills will be as eager for wheat at $1 a bushel and upward as they have been apathetic concerning it at $1.40 and upward."

President Chamberlain of the Security National Bank said that the banks of the Northwest are not put to any inconvenience on account of Mr. Leiter, for he has no dealings with them.

The more persistent rumors connected Messrs. Pillsbury and Peavey of this city with the deal. The latter, however, claimed to be totally ignorant of the cause of the trouble. Leiter had some wheat in Mr. Peavey's Duluth elevators, which is the only interest the two have in common.

Leiter is said to own most of the contract wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth in public stock, and the Leiter cash interests will be a feature in trading for some time to come. It is true, also, that Minneapolis will be drawn upon for export wheat from now on, or till the decline is checked.

GEORGE B. FRENCH SUED.

New Yorkers Who Loaned Leiter's Broker Money the Plaintiffs.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Financial difficulties apparently surround Broker George B. French, Leiter's right-hand man and Director General of the wheat deal which made both men famous. A suit was entered in the Circuit Court to-day to recover $3,000 balance due on account of money Richard A. Canfield of New York alleges he advanced French on a personal check in July, 1893. That the suit was not precipitated by the rumors of Leiter's failure to swing through his wheat deal, is attested by the fact that two weeks ago a similar suit was instituted by Charles Reid of New York for $2,100, alleged to have been advanced on a personal check, also in July, 1893.

Both plaintiffs, it is said, are New York brokers and personal friends of the Chicago Board of Trade operator. During a temporary embarrassment of his friend French, Canfield, so his attorney says, advanced the former $5,000, taking as his security a check for that amount. A year later French paid $2,000 on the amount, but it is alleged he has paid nothing since. On the Reid check, which was given in like circumstances, nothing was paid.

WORSTED FOR UNIFORMS.

An Effort to Have the Government Substitute It for the Woolen Goods Now Worn.

BOSTON, June 13.—A determined effort is being made to have the Government substitute worsted for woolen in the uniforms prescribed to be worn by employes of the various departments. Some progress has been already made in convincing the heads of the Army and Post Office Departments of the advisability of making the change, some correspondence having passed between well-known mill men in this city, Secretaries Alger and Long, the Postmaster General, and others in Washington, and it is hoped by those interested that the uniforms of the Army and Navy and of the letter carriers will be made from the higher grade material.

Whatever objection is raised must come in the way of additional cost, but this, it is claimed, is much more fancied than real, and that upon a trial the innovation would commend itself on the score of economy. The first cost of the uniforms would, it is admitted, be higher than what is now demanded for those made from wool, or more properly speaking, wool or shoddy, for few such Government contracts, it is claimed, come up to the requirements of the specifications. The Government is powerless, nevertheless, as with the degree of perfection to which the manufacture of shoddy has been brought it is absolutely impossible for the examiners to detect the adulteration unless the fraud is so rank as to defeat its own ends.

A perusal of the bids published of late on these goods gives unmistakable evidence to those familiar with raw wool prices that it is the intention of some of the bidders to use substitutes.

The advocates of worsted uniforms make a strong point of this, as this material is not susceptible of adulteration and must consist of long staple wool, or it ceases to become what is known commercially as worsted cloth.

GIFTS FOR THE HARVARD.

Stand of Colors and a Loving Cup from College Boys.

BOSTON, June 13.—While the auxiliary cruiser Harvard is at Newport News she will receive the stand of colors and loving cup which constitute the gift of the Harvard undergraduates.

The stand of colors was shipped Saturday, and the loving cup, which was placed on exhibition for a short time to-day in the window of the makers, is to be shipped immediately. It was planned to have the cup placed on exhibition at Cambridge, but lack of time prevented this from being done.

Miss Rehan Decides Not to Build.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., June 13.—The fact that the Government has under consideration the establishment of a camp at Montauk has caused Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, to stop work on her contemplated Summer home there. It was her intention to have a house constructed on one of the high cliffs overlooking the ocean. The contract was let and everything in readiness to begin work, all the material being on the ground, when a telegram was received from Miss Rehan in New York saying that she had decided not to have the house erected because of the talk of the proposed camp.

Death of a Soldier's Mother.

OSWEGO, June 13.—Mrs. Joseph Peters, mother of Corporal Peters of Company D, Third New York Volunteers, was stricken dead with heart disease while attending services at St. Louis's Church this morning.

FINE OLD LACES ON VIEW.

Lovers of art, lovers of the antique, and lovers of fine needlework will find an exhibit of peculiar interest in the collection of old laces and embroideries which were put on view yesterday on the fifth floor of the Wanamaker store, at Broadway and Ninth Street. These pieces range in age from 150 to some 400 years, and exhibit in variety the different stitches which formed the chief accomplishment of Spanish and Italian gentlewomen a few centuries ago.

The darning stitch, a favorite stitch of the sixteenth century, is well represented in an Italian bed spread of alternate squares of cut linen and embroidered net, apparently the work of a princess, from the design of a three-crowned, lace-robed female figure upon it. There are many altar spreads of embroidered net which show a stitch much favored in the seventeenth and the latter part of the sixteenth centuries. One striking spread from the island of Rhodes is made of woof threads drawn and then twisted together to form a Gothic design. This is a species of the earliest kind of cut and drawn work, the Punto Tagliato.

There are many handsome guipures in the collection, chief among them being Venetian and Maltese specimens, the latter bearing the stamp of Moorish art. A piece of delicate beauty is a Spanish portière with crowned eagles embroidered in floss silk on a heavy cheese-cloth background. There is an interesting Spanish sample bearing the name of Dorotea Xymenez, probably a court-educated Miss, and the legend, "Abendano, 1708."—Adv.

MUSTER-IN OF NAVAL MEN

Two Hundred and Ten More Men of the Second Battalion Enter the Service.

FORTY APPLICANTS REJECTED

Commander Knox of the Navy Qualifies the Men and Will Command Them—Will Board the New Hampshire To-day.

Two hundred and ten men of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn were mustered into the regular service yesterday afternoon at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory by Commander Knox, U. S. N. Examinations has been going on for a week, the physical examination having been conducted by Surgeon D. D. Baldwin of the navy. Forty applicants were rejected.

The original draft of the battalion is now in the service of the United States, having been assigned to the monitor Jason.

At the conclusion of the muster-in Lieut. W. G. Ford suggested three cheers for Commander Knox, which were given with a will, after which the Commander delivered a brief address. This was followed by a drill, and at its conclusion the men were ordered to report at the armory at 8 o'clock this morning. From there they will proceed to the New Hampshire, where they will receive instructions for the duties that are to follow.

Following is the roster of the battalion:

COMMANDER—William H. Stayton.
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER—Robert P. Forshew.
LIEUTENANT AND NAVIGATOR—Howard Patterson.
LIEUTENANT AND SURGEON—John C. MacElvitt.
LIEUTENANT AND PAYMASTER—Arthur R. Paidington.
LIEUTENANT, (J. G.,) AND SIGNAL OFFICER—Louis E. Tuzo.
ACTING LIEUTENANT, (J. G.,) AND GUNNERY OFFICER—Edward B. Renwick.
FIRST DIVISION—Lieut. William G. Ford, Lieut. (J. G.) Thaddeus R. Beal, Ensign Edward J. Welsh.
SECOND DIVISION—Lieut. E. M. Harman, Lieut. (J. G.) Clinton E. Braine, Ensign George H. Petit, Ensign A. D'A. Pearce.
THIRD DIVISION—Lieut. Robert J. Beach, Lieut. Charles C. B. Reid, junior grade; Ensign Frederick R. Hirsch, Ensign Charles H. Hall.
FOURTH DIVISION—Lieut. M. A. Orlopp, Lieut. B. E. French, junior grade; Ensign F. Bloodgood, Jr.
FIFTH DIVISION—Chief Engineer R. E. Hall.
ENGINEER DIVISION—Lieut. W. E. Dickey, Lieut. J. Howland Gardner, junior grade.

Chief Petty Officers.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE—Edward Fisk.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER—Howard F. Turrill.
CHIEF YOEMAN—John B. Joy.
HOSPITAL STEWARD—James McGreal.
QUARTERMASTERS—Warren L. Sawyer, Arthur J. Perry, De Forest Candee, Christopher L. Avery.
FIRST-CLASS P. O.—D. Lyons.
SECOND CLASS P. O.— ——— James.
MUSICIANS—T. E. Nelson, J. H. Gielow.

Seamen.

Campbell, Herbert.
Collins, Patrick Henry.
Cogswell, Benj. F., Jr.
Cossings, Samuel L.
Cullen, Edward F.
Cochrane, William H.
Colgan, John P.
Colville, Francis C.
Corbett, Willsby F.
Crocker, Frank H.
Cameron, James C.
Congdon, Harry H.
Campbell, Thomas J.
Carll, Calvin P.
Caster, G. H.
Cary, William S.
Chapman, William.
Clay, Walter H.
Cohen, Arthur W.
Curry, Frank H.
Candee, De Forest.
Christie, Chester De B.
Denton, Edgar C.
Davidson, P.
Dobson, George F.
De Akers, William C.
Dodd, James P.
De Spay, Frederick M.
Daraeh, Bradford, Jr.
Daseff, Carl Edward.
Emory, Dennis.
Ellers, Charles J. H.
Ergaman, John K.
Ericson, E. R.
Farnham, Sylvester G.
Fulda, Carl.
Fradley, Joseph G.
Fuller, George W.
Flannery, John.
Farrand, Harry C.
Fish, Edmund.
Geddis, Eugene R.
Griffin, Thomas S.
Grieve, John T.
Girardat, Alfred.
Gill, Abraham D.
Godwin, Philander.
Hixon, Herbert S.
Howard, Franklin.
Howard, Wellington.
Hopkins, Louis B.
Houghtaling, Walter C.
Hutchins, Harry C.
Haggerty, Thomas A.
Haigh, Walter C.
Jordan, Henry H., Jr.
Hill, Charles S.
Humphrey, Robert C.
Hale, Thomas, Jr.
Henderson, Henry H.
Henderson, Alexander.
Howard, Fredrick W.
Hill, Charles W.
Hubert, Wilson.
Jones, Jay D.
King, Wallace W.
Kane, Jasper T.
Keever, Charles C.
Kinsman, William D.
Kull, Joseph.
Kellman, Herbert A.
Kelly, James A.
Kilchenman, Hugh.
Knight, George H., Jr.
Ladd, William.
Luil, Clarence.
Leavitt, Rufus L.
Luyster, Albert P.
Lillie, Frederick P.
Langstrom, Jacob.
Longacre, Orleans, Jr.
Lee, Thomas L.
Mulkins, Albert.
Mannick, Julian A.
Martin, Kingsley D.
Montanari, Leo.
Murphy, Stephen.
Mitchell, Albert.
Martin, John F.
Martinson, Adolph.
Mears, Lewis E.
Minersman, Henry J.
Monks, Robert.
McCormick, Robert J.
McCue, John J.
Nelligan, William.
Olson, Edward M.
Owen, Clarence.
Peppard, George W.
Pomares, Lewis G.
Penn, Frederick W.
Quinn, Michael F.
Rice, Edward B.
Rowe, Charles T. B.
Russell, Robert A.
Reid, Robert F.
Rocke, John E.
Richards, Walter.
Rosenblatt, Emil H.
Schoenck, George W.
Stuivesant, George A.
Smith, Whitnel H.
Skehan, Eugene A.
Spencer, Harry H.
Schoonover, Barnet.
Summers, Charles G.
Sheldon, Theodore B.
Smart, John F.
Schiff, Emil.
Spear, Charles E.
Sohmer, Edwin.
Stranahan, Charles W.
Suthgill, William.
Sawyer, Warren L.
Schaff, Edwin A.
Schulssel, Jacob S.
Smythe, Douglas C.
Taylor, Edgar L. M.
Tully, Richard.
Twomey, John P.
Turner, Charles H.
Underhill, Arthur D.
Valkenburgh, Jay S.
White, John K.
White, William F.
Webb, Leonard S.
Wagner, Otto.
Walker, Thomas M.
Willard, Edwin D.
Warner, Walter H.
Witzel, Edward T.
Well, Milton.
Wheelwright, George.
Worthley, Wetmore.
Zimmermann, Hans C.
Smith, R. C.
Allaire, Seamon.
Dowd, B. H.
Brennan, T. J. C.
Conklin, E. H.
James, G. A.
Griffith, W. R.
Rogers, E. W.
Sutton, M. B.
Barker, L. W.
Mills, J. K.
Knapp, E. J.
Hoy, J. J.
Stone, L. C.
Babcock, R. D.
White, R. W.
Rodgers, ———
Bangs, D. H.
Maher, J. F.
Addams, Hallett.
Andrews, James D.
Ashley, Charles W.
Allstardt, Charles L.
Anderson, Charles J.
At Lee, Porter R.
Aymar, W. C. B.
Aukers, Charles R.
Aukle, William B.
Buckler, Paul Tooley.
Baldwin, Augustus M.
Baker, Benjamin F.
Briggs, Harry I.
Broonhardt, George H.
Brass, John William.
Beal, Albert R.
Boddy, Ralph T.
Brexendorff, Gerhard C.
Bing, John.
Bradbury, Benjamin, Jr.
Babcock, Philip W.
Bowne, William D.
Bowmann, Joseph R.
Buttingham, Arthur D. W.
Buck, George F.
Byrnes, Lee Monroe.
Lemeke, R. A.
Hoolding, Mr.
Carvadlar, Mr.
Schuessler, John P.

PRIZE VESSELS AT AUCTION.

Twenty-three Captured Ships, with Their Cargoes, to be Sold at Key West Soon.

KEY WEST, June 9.—The following is a list of the prize vessels and their cargoes which are to be sold at public auction in the City of Key West on Monday, June 27, at 11 A. M. to the highest bidder for cash:

	Net Tons.	Length. Feet.
Steamer Arganauta	699	182
Steamer Ambrosia Bolivar	106	118
Bark Carlos F. Rosas	525	118
Barkentine Lorenzo	281	119
Brig Frasquita	325	101
Schooner Canditta	51	61
Schooner Matilde	64	71
Schooner Sophia	57	69
Schooner Pinero	111	89
Schooner Tres Harmanos	34	58
Schooner Mascota	120	116
Schooner Engracia	43	58
Schooner Lola	35	48
Schooner Antonio y Paco	47	53
Schooner Quatro de Setiembre	30	66
Schooner Orient	45	52
Schooner Antonio-Suarez	33	49
Schooner Poder de Dios	51	62
Schooner Espana	54	56
Schooner Fernandito	23	35
Schooner Santiago Apostol	58	68
Schooner Severita	41	52
Sloop Parquitta	33	41

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the cargoes of these vessels, consisting of 3,500 sacks of rice, 1,468 sacks of flour, 373 sacks of beans, 100 cases of codfish, 1,943 sacks of sugar, 680 cases of sardines, 1,750 boxes of vermicelli and macaroni, 47 cases of cigars, 81 bundles of steel, 51 cases of mineral water, 170 cases and barrels of beer, 1,200 cases of canned goods, 7 cases of paper bags, 10 hogsheads of wine, 30 barrels of wine, 50 cases of wine, and 262 cases of chocolate.

These are to be sold by John F. Horr, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

COAST DEFENSE NOTES.

Naval Militia Headquarters Ships Wanted by Admiral Erben.

Admiral Erben has asked the Governors of the various States having Naval Militia for the use of the vessels employed by the Naval Militia for headquarters. These vessels are owned by the United States Government, but have been invoiced by the different States. The vessels are the New Hampshire, at New York; St. Louis, at Philadelphia; Minnesota, at Boston, and Dale, at Baltimore. Permission has been given by Gov. Black for the use of the New Hampshire for the New York Naval Militia. No application has been made for the use of the schoolship St. Mary's.

The Connecticut Naval Militia is being mustered in in large numbers. The men will be sent to Boston. The Brooklyn Naval Militia will be sent to the New Hampshire this morning.

Lieut. J. P. Townsend, Lieut. James McFarland, and Ensign G. B. Low have reported to Admiral Erben for duty on the Nahant.

Coast-defense vessels have been assigned to duty as follows: Monitors—Lehigh at Boston, Catskill at Gloucester, Mass.; Nahant at Tompkinsville, Nantucket at Port Royal, S. C.; and Passaic at New Orleans. Yachts—Restless at Throgg's Neck, Viking at Sandy Hook, Free Lance at the Narrows, and Aileen at Swash Channel. Tugs—Powhatan at Mobile, Ala.; Potomac at New Orleans, and Choctaw at Galveston.

There are twenty-two other vessels being prepared at the various navy yards which will be assigned so soon as they are in readiness.

The Hist Sails for Key West.

The converted yacht Hist, formerly the Thespia, which has been in the navy yard about a week, sailed yesterday afternoon, in command of Lieut. Young, for Key West. The yacht Viking is in the yard taking on supplies for a trip to the South.

WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Instance of Vassar Patriotism Related at a Meeting in the Windsor—New Vice Presidents.

Some interesting records of the patriotism of Vassar students were detailed at the meeting yesterday morning of the Women's National War Relief Association at the Windsor, in connection with the regular business. Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, who presided, announced that Mrs. John W. Griggs, the Attorney General's wife, had been chosen a Vice President, and new contributions aggregating $1,057 were reported.

A letter was read from a committee of Vassar students which tended both to enliven and to inspire the workers. It appears that when the news of Admiral Dewey's achievement at Manila reached the fair devotees of learning, they felt it incumbent on them to celebrate the event, and demonstrate the innate patriotism of Vassar. Patriotic speeches and toasts, drunk in ice-cream soda, were followed by a universal desire to hoist the National colors over the main college building. The President was away, however, and those of minor authority did not consider the mere destruction of a Spanish squadron as sufficient occasion for such a radical proceeding.

The students were too filled with patriotic zeal to care much for constituted authority, and, according to the letter, a body of them gathered at the flagpole under cover of night, resolved to attempt the heroic and unconventional project of climbing its dizzy height. It was delegated to some of the more athletic conspirators, and among them they carried the Stars and Stripes triumphantly to the top and nailed it to the pole, there to wave defiance to Mrs. Grundy and the Faculty. They descended without injury to life or limb, and the flag is still on the top, a tribute to the American Navy and the Vassar system of physical culture.

A different version of the episode, but one no less creditable to feminine valor, was discussed at the meeting of the Vassar Auxiliary to the association, which was held in the Windsor at 4 P. M. and attended by resident Vasar alumnae. The flagpole, it was explained, stands on a cupola on the roof of the main building, and is fitted with halyards, so that in itself it presented no obstacle to the hoisting of the flag. The determined students, however, were obliged to mount long ladders to the roof in the dread darkness of night, while frightful bats and similar objects calculated to awake painful emotion in the feminine breast circled through the atmosphere.

The cupola was replete with horrors sufficient to daunt any but brave hearts, for fiendish mice scuttled violently over the floor and long, black beetles hummed dolorous ditties from hidden corners. The patriotic intruders refused, however, to be terrified, hoisted the flag in spite of the mice, and descended in safety in spite of the bats, thereby proving their courage, if not their athletic ability. When President Taylor returned he manifested due sympathy with the heroines of the episode and hung out three more American flags.

The business done by the War Relief Association included the promising to Major George A. Tourney, Surgeon, United States Army, of money to pay for green linings to the awnings of the hospital ship Relief. This color will prove grateful to the eyes of convalescent soldiers lounging on deck. Major Tourney acknowledged previous contributions of $375 from the association. Mrs. John Hays Hammond and the wives of Governor M. A. Otero of New Mexico, Frank Steunerberg of Idaho, J. B. Rogers of Washington, John R. Tanner of Illinois, and J. Hoag Tyler of Virginia were all chosen Vice Presidents. Among the new contributors are William C. Schermerhorn, Elihu Root, and James C. Carter.

The Vassar Students' Auxiliary was organized on College Commencement Day. Miss Phoebe Hatfield is President and various members of the Faculty are on the Advisory Committee. Seventy dollars has been received.

RYAN DEFEATS WEST.

The Welter-Weight Fight Called in the Fourteenth Round.

Thomas O'Rourke, manager of the Lenox Athletic Club, evidently did not want any knock-out in the twenty-round fight last night between Thomas Ryan of Syracuse and Thomas West of this city for the welter-weight championship. The contest was decided in the fourteenth round by Referee White in favor of Ryan, because of the severe punishment administered to West.

From the beginning of the fight to the eighth round Ryan continually tantalized his opponent, and in the last six rounds went at him in earnest and cut a deep gash under West's eye. In the eighth round West landed two blows on Ryan's jaw, knocking him down both times. In the same round Ryan landed heavily on West and sent him in between the ropes. From this on he punished West severely. In the fourteenth round, just before the fight was called, it was seen that West would be knocked out.

LAWN TENNIS AT LIVERPOOL.

Northern Championship Games Opened —An American Victory.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—The Northern lawn tennis championship contest opened to-day at the Liverpool Cricket Grounds, Aigburth.

The entries were good, all the best English players being engaged except the brothers Baddeley, whose absence is due to the illness of Mr. Wilfred Baddeley.

In the preliminary round for the gentlemen's singles, Mr. Clarence Hobart of the United States beat Mr. Wolff of Liverpool. The other contests were uninteresting.

The Sporting Life to-morrow will say:

"Mr. Hobart's victory was not brilliantly gained, and he will have to improve on this display in order to gain championship honors."

Cycle Racing at Night.

The management of the National Cyclerdrome at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, has arranged for a series of electric light evening cycle race meetings for the rest of the season. It is the intention to give one every Wednesday night, beginning with to-morrow night. It will be the joint meet of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club and the Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Many entries have been received. The track has been equipped with electric lights, and is much on the same lines as the Fountain Ferry track at Louisville, where evening racing has proved popular.

Edenia

Lundborg's—
standard perfume,
an old favorite
with the ladies.

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Lehman Wins the Myrtle Stakes from Merry Prince in a Rattling Finish.

SPENCER WINS FOUR RACES

He Fouls George Boyd with Whistling Con and the Latter Horse Is Disqualified—Jean Beraud Now the Property of Sydney Paget.

Jockeys are very peculiar animals. On Saturday one of the tribe named Spencer rode The Huguenot so erratically that the impression went abroad that the lad did not know the first principles of jockeyship. Yesterday at the same track he carried off the honors, for his riding was easily the feature of the day's racing. He won four races with Imp, Lehman, Whistling Con, and Swiftmas, and was second with Tendresse in the opening dash, which was won by Theory. One of the honors was taken from him, for he so palpably fouled George Boyd with Whistling Con in a driving finish that the latter horse was disqualified and the race given to Boyd. But Spencer rode clever finishes in all his races, and fairly redeemed himself for his ride on The Huguenot on Saturday.

Sloan was not at the Gravesend track, and it was announced that he was on the sick list as a result of the heat of Sunday. That and the sale of Jean Beraud were subjects for the gossips, as the much-talked-of sale of the Gideon & Daly colt to Sydney Paget was consummated in the morning, Mr. Paget paying, it is understood, $40,000 for the colt, with Gideon & Daly retaining an interest in his future winnings this season. The colt was turned over to Mr. Paget yesterday afternoon, and will run in his colors hereafter. Unfortunately for the new owner the colt is not eligible for the Futurity, but he has minor engagements of very considerable value, which, if he continues in his present form, seem to be at his mercy.

As to the racing, interest centred in the performance of the Western mare Imp, a candidate for Suburban honors on Saturday next, who ran in the second race at a mile and an eighth, against Havoc and Dr. Catlett, two more probable starters for Saturday's big race. With light weight up—108 pounds—and with Spencer in the saddle, she led the field from start to finish, thus completing a very clever record of ten victories in eleven races. The time for the distance, 1:55½, was the best at the track for the season, and she won without having to be urged at any part of the journey, though Havoc was close to her several times during the trip. The fact that Knight of the Garter was able to run a fair third to her is the only thing to detract from the merit of her performance. But she ran so well, at that, that there are many who believe she will be a factor in Saturday's race, and that it will take at least an Ornament to beat her.

The Run for the Myrtle Stakes.

The only stake event was the Myrtle, a selling affair at a mile and a sixteenth, with only a quartet of starters, and Lehman, Merry Prince, and Semper Ego making a rattling finish of it. Semper Ego acted as pacemaker to the head of the stretch, where he was joined by both Merry Prince and Lehman. Semper Ego running close to the rail, and Merry Prince at his flank, managed to get Lehman into a pocket just at the instant that Spencer essayed to make his run for the money. It was dollars to doughnuts that Spencer would never get out of that pocket, but he kept determinedly at his effort to push his way between the pair that had him hemmed in. His efforts were rewarded in the very last jump of the race, when, crowding by Semper Ego, he fairly lifted Lehman across the line with his nose just in front of Merry Prince, who beat Semper Ego only the length of his neck. It was a finish that set the crowd wild with enthusiasm, and Spencer was cheered when he came back to weigh in as if he had won a Brooklyn or a Suburban.

Just after this race Spencer tried to do the same thing with Whistling Con, but this time he failed of success, only because he brushed Whistling Con up against George Boyd, so as to almost knock that horse against the rail. As the foul occurred directly under the noses of the Stewards, they were forced to take the race away from the horse that actually won it and push up all the horses that finished in the three places behind him, these being George Boyd, Tabouret, and Mont d'Or.

Theory, as has been stated, made a runaway race of the opening event, Spencer getting the place money for Tendresse by a clever bit of riding, which got her home just in front of Miriam Claire. Formero had an easy time in the third race, and won as he pleased from Rusher, who lasted just long enough to get the second money from Cormorant. The final dash was another easy race for the winner, who in this instance happened to be Swiftmas, he and Ruskin both beating the fast Irish Reel, who was a hot favorite, but who did not seem to run with her accustomed speed under the pilotage of Sims.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., by Esher-Morning Glory, 110 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3. (Tarai)
2—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Miriam Claire, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 100, 30 to 1.....(Doggett)

Halo, 110, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Gaze, 110, 30 to 1, (Pickering;) Synia, 110, 20 to 1, (Murphy;) Florence Clark, 110, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Water Girl, 100, 50 to 1, (Irving;) Lady Livingston, 110, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) and Amorita, 110, 10 to 1, (Conger,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:53⅘.

1—Imp, D. R. Harness's blk. f., 4 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Havoc, J. E. Seagrave's b. h., 5, 126, to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Williams)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. P. Randolph's b. h., 4, 93, 15 to 1.....(Maher)

Dr. Catlett, 4, 124, 5 to 2, (Doggett,) and Howard S., 4, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $1,000. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., by Conveth-Formosa, 122 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(O'Connor)
2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 107, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 114, 4 to 1.....(Irving)

Handcuff, 107, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Chopin, 107, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) and Chanler, 107, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Myrtle Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 7 years, by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 103 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Spencer)
2—Merry Prince, A. Belmont's ch. h., 5, 107, to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 113, 5 to 1.....(Tarai)
4—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 6, 107, 10 to 1.....(Hewett)

Won in a drive by a nose; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and have not won at the meeting. Purse $880, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43⅘.

*Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Connemara, 105 pounds, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)
1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Falsetto-Cachuca, 105 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's b. f., 100, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 113, 7 to 5.....(Sims)

Handball, 120, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Slasher, 105, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Sir Gawain, 105, 60 to 1, (Jackson;) Van Antwerp, 113, 8 to 1, (Tarai,) and Flax Spinner, 105, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

*Disqualified for fouling George Boyd.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Swiftmas, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 104 pounds, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Ruskin, Sydney Paget's b. g., 3, 87, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(H. Hewett)
3—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. m., 6, 114, 1 to 2.....(Sims)

Tremargo, 5, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Handpress, 3, 95,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE LOAN.

The bidding for the bonds will be as good as a victory over the Spaniards. An exhibition of the sinews of war in exuberant plenty must inspire the utmost confidence in the resources of our Government, while it cannot fail to produce a deeper gloom in Ministerial circles in Madrid. It will not be without a favorable effect in other European capitals. All the world knows that we are a rich Nation, but when our people offer to the Government funds for carrying on the war in sums much greater than it needs or can use, when a two-hundred-million-dollar loan is taken before it is issued, the world gets a deeper impression both of the abundance of our power and the resoluteness of our purpose. The bidding for the bonds will strengthen us at home and abroad.

In time of war or in time of peace the bankers of New York have never failed to come to the support of the Government when it needed money. The bid presented by the National City Bank, the Central Trust Company, and VERMILYE & Co., representing the large financial concerns of the city, for all or any part of the $200,000,000 guarantees in advance the full success of the loan, and to the extent to which bonds are allotted to these bidders assures the payment for the bonds with the minimum disturbance of the money market. It is a simple matter for the Treasury to arrange with large intermediate terms of payment that will prevent a too rapid contraction. As the bonds are offered at par to everybody, nobody can accuse the New York bankers of trying to get the better of the Government or of standing in the way of the masses of the people, who, according to some authorities, are yearning to invest in United States bonds. The bankers of this city exhibit the same spirit now that they exhibited in the much graver crisis of the civil war. They expect the investment to be profitable, of course. Every bond buyer expects that. If he did not he would give the money to the Government outright. But the patriotism of New York cannot be questioned by anybody in this war. The offer of the Park National Bank to serve free of charge as an agent of the Government in the distribution of the bonds is an example of the prevailing spirit.

It appears that we shall have now under the most favorable conditions a test of the "popular-loan" theory. A party has grown up within the last five years which demands with great vociferousness and pertinacity that the plain people shall have a chance to subscribe to Government loans. Another party, more familiar, perhaps, with the mechanism of loans and the financial habits of the people, has protested that the American people do not want Government bonds, will not buy them, and would be very foolish if they did, since they can get from savings banks more than the Government rate of interest for their money, and without cost, worry, or any such risk of loss as is involved in the ownership and custody of Government bonds. The new loan is "popular" in the fullest and fairest sense. The bonds are issued in denominations of $20, $50, $100, and $500, as well as for larger sums. The small bidders will all get their bonds, allotments being made in full and at once on subscriptions of $500 or less. Larger bidders will take what is left. If the entire loan is subscribed for by the small bidders—that is, by those who bid for $500 or less—the large bidders will get no bonds. The people will never have a fairer chance. It would require only 400,000 bids of $500 each to exhaust the loan. If there is anything at all in the "popular-loan" idea there will be an enormous oversubscription by the small bidders, the common people who are hungering for Government 3 per cent. bonds. The war feeling ought to sharpen the desire they are supposed to feel to take their money out of savings banks, where it is earning 3½ and 4 per cent., in order to get a 3 per cent. Government investment. The propagandists of the popular-loan notion will be obliged to confess that it is a delusion if the people do not demand all of these new bonds. In France, which is really a country of popular loans, the number of holders of Government rentes is equal to the number of owners of land. If only a little over one-half of 1 per cent. of our people subscribe $500 each the loan will be taken. If, on the other hand, not more than five or ten millions are subscribed for in amounts of $500 or less, the popular-loan idea will be irretrievably damaged. The loan is underwritten by the New York bankers, so that the experiment to prove the soundness or the unsoundness of the theory that the American people are pining for an opportunity to throw over 4 per cent. investments in order to reinvest their money at 3 per cent. will in no event involve the Government in embarrassment.

WHY NOT DESTROY CAMARA AT CADIZ?

If we had sunk Admiral CERVERA'S ships at the Canaries or off St. Vincent we should have saved ourselves a great deal of trouble and have ended the war much sooner. Are we going to let CAMARA get away from Cadiz with the Pelayo, Carlos V., Alfonso XIII., Rapido, and Patriota, and the transports Alfonso XII., Antonio Lopez, Ciudad Cadiz, Leon XIII., and Buenos Ayres? Why not send a fleet there to destroy him where he lies? There are fortifications there, of course. There are in every Spanish port. But there is nothing we cannot destroy and the merit and utility of the achievement justify the risk.

It will be objected that we do not know that CAMARA has a really formidable fleet at Cadiz, or that he intends ever to leave that harbor. Precisely. We have so little real knowledge of CAMARA'S fleet that when four unknown warships, one of which certainly must have been the Flying Dutchman converted, were seen off the north coast of Cuba the other day our strategy was instantly and completely upset, and an important operation was delayed because we did not dare send our transports with 17,000 troops into waters where CAMARA might be lying in wait for them.

There is altogether too much uncertainty about CAMARA. We shall soon put CERVERA where he can do no more mischief. That achievement will mobilize the fleets of SAMPSON and SCHLEY, containing some of the most powerful warships in the world. We can make up a squadron capable of destroying three Camaras. Our ships will have no finer or more useful occupation. If CAMARA has a fleet we can send it to the bottom. If his fleet is a ghost we can lay it. It will be some satisfaction to stop the Spanish lying about him and his ships.

Besides, we shall be likely to need the services of some good warships as peace promoters on the coast of Spain within the next few weeks, after Puerto Rico and the Philippines are in our hands.

SECRETARY ALGER'S DEFENSE.

Of course the long statement given out from the War Department, and published in yesterday's papers, is the Secretary's official defense to the charges that have been brought against him. These charges have been brought in private by almost every officer of the army who has knowledge of the facts. They have been brought in public by a number of observers who have had opportunities of seeing what result the labors of the War Department have actually produced in the mobilization of the regular and volunteer armies. Finally they have been brought by the Major General commanding the army in dispatches arraigning the three principal chiefs of bureau in the War Department—the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance—for inefficiency. And this arraignment Gen. MILES made after seeing the actual result at Tampa of the labors of these officers.

This arraignment of the chiefs of bureau in the War Department was, as we have already pointed out, in effect an arraignment of the Secretary of War. It is conceivable that Gen. LUDINGTON and Gen. EGAN and Gen. FLAGLER may each have been doing in his own sphere everything that he was required and allowed to do. The whole trouble may have been, and a great part of it must have been, in a lack of co-ordination of the efforts of these officers on the part of their common chief. It is immensely characteristic of the administration of the War Department by that chief that he should imagine that he is defending his administration against the criticisms made upon it by showing the specific things that his subordinates have done, how many tons of rations the Commissary General has provided, how many miles of freight cars they filled, how many thousands of shoes and stockings and leggins the Quartermaster General has bought, and so forth. Without an intelligent co-ordination of the efforts of these officers it is evident that the more abundant provision was made the more hopeless would be the chaos that resulted. This was what resulted at Tampa and excited the indignation of Gen. MILES, as it has excited the indignation of every other competent observer who has witnessed it. There was no adequate system for distributing the supplies as they were needed. There were no adequate railroad facilities for handling them, and no attempt seems to have been made to provide such facilities. Everything came on higgledy-piggledy, and every fresh consignment of commissary stores, ordnance stores, or Quartermaster's stores made the confusion more hopeless. We have heard of one train-load of dressed beef in refrigerator cars which was stalled along with miles of other needful supplies at Tampa until the ice melted and the natural results followed. They became so pestiferous that the whole load was dumped into a canal to get rid of it, but it was there so much more offensive and dangerous than it was before that it had to be fished out and destroyed or disinfected at a considerable expense.

That is what happens when a number of zealous subordinates are working furiously without any head. What the War Department needs is a head, and the army and the country are well aware that it will not have one until we get a new Secretary of War. The Secretary of War is responsible for providing everything that money can provide. It will not provide trained troops. That takes time also. It will not improvise material of war, and a considerable allowance must be made upon that score; how much is a question for experts. But suitable food and clothing and other equipment, excepting weapons, can be furnished for a quarter of a million men as soon as the men can be assembled, provided the official who undertakes the supply has plenty of money to work with and is up to his work. They can be sent where they are needed in a very few days, under the same conditions. Of course headwork and foresight are needed. It will not do to assemble 25,000 men at a place of which the normal population is 5,000 and assume that the means of transportation and distribution which sufficed for 5,000 people will do for 25,000. There is a great deal of planning to be done. In our case it has not been done. Gen. ALGER has had ample means to work with for more than three months, but he has not possessed or commanded the capacity to spend money to the best purpose. His administration is already a final and conspicuous failure, and it is plain that his department will not be well administered until somebody else is put in charge of it.

A CHANCE TO CORRECT SOME BLUNDERS.

The Republican machine leaders are worried lest in the exercise of the power of removal and appointment Mayor VAN WYCK will so constitute the Police Board as to give the control of elections to Tammany again. We do not apprehend much danger of that kind, but it is well if the leaders become sufficiently alarmed to induce the Legislature in special session to take the control of elections away from the Police Board and give it to a really Bi-partisan Board of Elections. The framers of the charter made believe that the Constitution required the Police Board to be bipartisan because it had charge of the Bureau of Elections, ignoring the fact that it was not required to have any such charge.

Notwithstanding this pretense of Constitutional requirement the charter does not require the Police Board to be bipartisan at all. It says that no more than two of the four Commissioners "shall, when either is appointed, belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." It does not require two to belong to the same party, or any particular party to be represented even by one. It does not matter whether JACOB HESS is a machine Republican or any kind of a Republican or not so long as he does not belong to the same party and is not of the same political opinion as the Tammany Commissioners; and the fourth member of the board may be a Prohibitionist or a member of the Labor Party without violating the charter.

Not only is there no requirement in the charter that the Police Board shall be bipartisan, but it is probable that such a requirement would be unconstitutional. It could not be so framed as to be effective without giving to some committee or organized political body the right to restrict the Mayor's choice and virtually to dictate his appointments, and there are judicial decisions to the effect that the Constitutional power of appointment cannot be so curtailed. The Legislature may provide for the election or the appointment of Police Commissioners, but when it lodges the power of appointment in the Mayor it cannot limit his choice by any political or partisan restriction. So the Court of Appeals declared in the Albany case.

The Legislature cannot make the Police Board bi-partisan in any such way as will compel the Mayor to appoint two Commissioners satisfactory to the Republican machine, and the best thing the machine can do is to ask that it create an independent Board of Elections and make the Police Department single-headed, as it ought to be. The Constitution does require that all laws "creating, regulating, or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters or distributing ballots at the polls to voters or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections," shall secure equal representation of the two principal political parties. This no more justifies making the Police Board bi-partisan than making the Park Board or the Dock Board bi-partisan, but it would necessitate making a Board of Elections bi-partisan because the law creating it would necessarily "affect" the officers charged with the election duties specifically mentioned. The choice of Election Commissioners can be so provided for as to insure the representation of the "regular" party organizations.

Here is a simple and direct way of thwarting the intentions of the Mayor, if he harbors such, for giving Tammany control of the election machinery. It would have the further effect, if the Police Department should be put under a single head, of making the Mayor directly and fully responsible for the administration of that department in its proper field of duty. That would not only be a great public benefit, but it would be an enormous advantage to the party opposed to the Mayor in case his responsibility should be abused.

This is a chance to correct one of the most serious blunders insisted upon by the Charter Commission and the Legislature in spite of protest and warning. There was another which THE TIMES did not fail to point out when the charter was under consideration that might be corrected at the same time. One cause of Republican alarm is the fact that the present Mayor's term of office extends beyond the next Presidential election. The term never ought to have been made more than two years, and it should be shortened to that period now, as it can be by the Legislature.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The condition to which the Spanish Navy has been reduced is illustrated by the conduct of the Spanish squadrons on the Atlantic much more than by the defeat of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific. Admiral MONTOJO had little but antiquated ships under his command that could not have offered an effective resistance to DEWEY. Nobody is much to blame for this. Spain is poor, and it was natural that she should utilize her old men-of-war on the Pacific, where there seemed to be no danger of trouble except from the insurgents. It is true that if the two squadrons at Manila had changed hands it is inconceivable that Americans would not have done the modern ships some damage at the shorter ranges, and disabled or sunk some of them. But upon the whole the Spaniards were hopelessly outclassed by their ships.

But that is not the case in the Atlantic. The best of the Spanish ships are probably as good as ours of the same class, and we have no ships which combine speed and fighting power in the same degree as Admiral CERVERA'S cruisers. Why, then, has that Admiral neutralized his squadron by shutting it up at Santiago, and why does CAMARA linger at Cadiz when he is so urgently needed on this side of the Atlantic?

The answer is that the Spaniards do not know how to handle their ships any more than they know how to aim their guns. Late information from the other side shows, what has often been hinted, that even CERVERA'S ships were in no condition to keep the sea. It is reported from Paris that the Admiral has telegraphed to Madrid describing as well as he could the injuries that had happened to the machinery of the Cristobal Colon, and, asking of the foreman of the Italian yard where she was built detailed instructions what should be done to put it in order. It is only necessary to imagine Admiral SAMPSON or Commodore SCHLEY telegraphing to England for similar instructions about the British-built New Orleans to appreciate the vast difference between an American and a Spanish naval officer.

It seems also that the boilers of the Pelayo have been almost burned out by the carelessness of her Spanish engineers, and that the turrets of the Carlos V. will not turn. The lordly contempt of Spanish naval officers for their "mechanicians," beyond even the like feeling of the line in our old navy when steam first came in, extends also to the science of mechanics. A French naval constructor is said to have remarked that to intrust engines as delicate and complicated as those of the Pelayo to Spanish engineers was like putting a chronometer into the hands of a child. But a modern warship is as a whole a delicate and complicated piece of machinery, and it is absurd to intrust it to Spanish naval officers. There is not much doubt that CERVERA did a sensible thing in bottling himself up at Santiago, and that CAMARA does a sensible thing in not venturing out of sight of Cadiz.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Official reports of Spanish victories do not seem to get any credence among the Spaniards of Puerto Rico. At any rate, The Autonomista, a fiercely loyal paper, published at Ponce, says very little about the physical sufferings and financial losses that have been imposed upon the residents of the island, but it protests earnestly against the state of complete ignorance as to what is happening in which they are left by the authorities at Havana and Madrid. "An incomprehensible silence reigns," it says, "concerning the war which the Yankee people have declared against us. Where is the American fleet? What is it doing? Which coast does it menace? What probability is there, to judge from its movements, that we may be attacked? What attitude have the foreign nations assumed with regard to the United States and Spain?" Recollection of how trying it was for us when the position of the Cape Verde fleet was unknown makes it possible to understand how terrible the present situation must be for those whose anxiety is founded, not on a fear that an enemy may risk destruction for the sake of striking a single blow at some unguarded point, but on the knowledge that at any moment they may be attacked by overwhelming forces and compelled to choose between humiliating surrender and a conflict with but one possible ending. It is no wonder that The Autonomista says: "To condemn us to perpetual silence means to keep the public mind in a state of incertitude which is a thousand times more harmful than the reality, be that whatever it may; and, moreover, it restrains and bridles patriotic endeavor and enthusiasm. If nothing is known—what guide have we to control or to direct our actions and feelings with regard to the unknown state of things?" But the Spanish Government does not entirely ignore the inhabitants of Ponce. It leaves them uninformed in regard to its own misfortunes, but it has taken care to let them know that the exportation of cattle is prohibited, and it orders the local papers to print just what each prominent resident is expected to contribute toward the public needs. The amounts range from 2 to 200 pesos, according to the official estimate of the contributor's means. Another evidence that the island is not forgotten appears in the same number of The Autonomista that contains its pathetic plea for news. This is a proclamation by the Governor by which the meeting of the insular Legislature is postponed for an indefinite period, "because of abnormal conditions caused by the state of siege."

—From all the camps come stories of roads cut to pieces by the constant passage of heavy wagons loaded with army supplies. For a while the results of this were bottomless mud and serious hardships in consequence of delay in the arrival of provisions and equipments. Now the tales are of dust that fills the air and makes miserable the lives of the soldiers. These are troubles for which, of course, a good deal of the responsibility falls on local authorities, to whom, as to most of America's rural population, the art of making good roads is unknown, but even unassisted dirt will stand heavy traffic moderately well if the wagons used are provided with wide tires. The Government has now an excellent opportunity to illustrate the usefulness of this device. So far as known it has made no effort to do so, and therefore the soldiers must suffer and civilians must go uninstructed.

—Scientific discoveries of the most marvelous sort have been coming from Austria in such quick succession of late that all except persons who are very matter of fact indeed will give at least the benefit of a doubt to the report that a resident of Lemberg has succeeded in isolating electricity itself in the form of a fluid which he calls "electroid." The accounts at hand are not particularly intelligible, but we are asked to believe that the discovery has made a great sensation among German and French occultists, whoever they may be. "Electroid" is obtained by electrolysis, but the admission is made that it is not identical with electricity. Its effects are declared to be startling. It produces light and causes Geissler tubes to show fluorescent rays. It works photo-chemically, will rotate objects in mid-air, and produces whirlpools in water. When water is illuminated by it from below it rises and overflows. Electroid, so it is claimed, kills bacteria of disease. By its means metal and glass can be charged with electricity, and the magnetic needle changes its direction under its influence.

PERSONAL.

—In the course of his sermon last Sunday Dr. MACARTHUR mentioned, among the great achievements of this Nation, its "triumph over Mormonism." Many people might be disposed to question the importance of this particular victory, but comparatively few would be likely to raise a doubt as to its reality. The Mormons have never been taken very seriously except by those forced by circumstances to study them closely, and the general impression is that, with polygamy more or less completely stamped out—rather less than more, according to the best information—the Saints need no graver consideration than do any of the other petty groups of fanatics with which this country is so well provided. That impression, according to Mr. EUGENE YOUNG, a grandson of BRIGHAM YOUNG, is a most mistaken one, and in an address which he delivered before the Congregational Home Missionary Society at its recent annual meeting in Cleveland he gave many good reasons for believing that the conflict with Mormonism, far from having ended, is hardly begun. Polygamy, he declared, was the least consequential feature of the movement which JOSEPH SMITH started. Even if no outside influence had been brought to bear upon the practice, its abandonment by the present generation of Mormons was certain, for it was a thing of forced growth, and unable to stand the determined opposition which was manifested in the Church itself. The real danger, according to this authority, lies in the political ambition of the Mormon leaders, which is, he says, "as broad as the world and as deep as simple faith. It has a potent honesty that does not hesitate at dishonesty, and an honor that is honorable only in the sense that 'the end justifies the means.' Mormon ambition seeks only its own ends, casting aside all other considerations and defying human judgment by its assertion that it has the authority of GOD for what it does." These men control absolutely the votes of their followers, and attain their ends by an adroit use of the balance of power wherever they hold or can create it. They aim at the combination, abhorrent to all true Americans, of Church and State. And their progress has not been slow, considering the difficulties to be overcome. "Already," said Mr. YOUNG, "the Mormons have two representatives in the United States Senate. Already they show their power in Idaho to dictate who shall represent that State in the upper house of Congress. Already Wyoming politicians have found it convenient at times to call for the arbitrament of the Church in Senatorial crises. Colorado is feeling the first faint stirrings of the new force. Arizona and New Mexico—future States—have learned to respect it. Nevada is a fair field that offers as many opportunities as Utah to the hosts of Zion."

—Secretary ALGER must be quite convinced that whitewash deserves the good repute it bears among amateur sanitarians. Since his board of inquiry applied a thick coat of the liquid mentioned to everything and everybody in the camp bearing his distinguished name, the ravages of malaria there have been stayed, and even the owners of the rented land are now feeling much more comfortable than they did.

—Full credit is given by the English papers to the late SAMUEL PLIMSOLL for his lifelong efforts to make the sailor's life a little safer and a little more comfortable, but here and there in all the obituary articles evidences are to be seen of realization by the writers of the fact that Mr. PLIMSOLL made enemies as well as friends, and that the reforms which he brought about were the result of fierce attacks upon those pillars of the British Empire, the ship owners. He charged these men as a class with a brutal disregard for their employes; he asserted that, so long as a vessel was well insured, they were more than willing to send it out overloaded and undermanned. The accusations were indignantly resented, of course, and Mr. PLIMSOLL heard himself described on every side as an impractical fanatic, but he won and kept the public attention, the Board of Trade was moved to action, and one merchant shipping act after another was passed to make illegal as well as iniquitous the abuses of which "the sailor's friend" complained so bitterly. Now his eulogists speak of him as a man of excellent intentions, and they admit that he righted many grave wrongs, but with the praise go frequent hints that he was much given to exaggeration of statement. The Standard, for instance, says: "He carried strength of expression rather too far, and somewhat spoilt his case by overemphasis. It was his characteristic fault, and it seriously impaired his usefulness as a public man." The same paper, however, quotes Mr. PLIMSOLL as replying to somebody who had charged him with sensationalism that it was justified by a thing so sensational as the needless drowning of numerous sailors.

Gen. Augustin, Not Augusti.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time for our newspapers to "get on to" the correct form of the name of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands? They have persisted in calling it "Augusti" ever since they first heard of it, when there was apparently an error in transmitting it by cable or in transcribing the message. The bombastic Captain General's full name is Don Basilio Augustin y Davila. A. K. F.

New York, June 12, 1898.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments on my letter printed in THE TIMES of yesterday are in the form of queries which, with your permission, I will answer as concisely as possible. I have laid the blame for the scarcity of American vessels where it belongs, to the influence of our domestic shipbuilders whose dictum that we shall own no ships unless they are employed to build them at prices far above what we can purchase them for abroad has been the sole cause of the decadence of our commercial marine. That is an established fact that no one who has carefully investigated the subject can deny. It is in evidence that since the establishment of iron shipbuilding the merchant marine of every maritime nation on earth, excepting our own, has attained a greater or less degree of prosperity, while ours, as far as its ocean traffic is concerned, has dwindled to insignificance, and that the freedom of shipowning which is denied to us is invariably accorded to all of these, not only for their foreign, but for their coasting trades. These are solid, unanswerable facts, that "he who runneth may read," and as to the inference, "although he be a fool he need not err therein."

The policy of the shipbuilders has indeed been "suicidal," as you justly term it. It began under the régime of John Roach, whose influence upon Congress was supreme, and was equal to that which Mr. Cramp has since brought to bear upon it on every occasion when the question of free ships has been mooted. In the time of Mr. Roach the advocates for free ships, who have not been so iconoclastic as people are made to believe, endeavored to secure the passage of a bill with these provisions: "Free registry for all vessels of over 3,000 tons, and mail subsidies to be paid only to ships of American build." That would have tended to have set not only American shipowning, but American shipbuilding on its legs. But Mr. Roach defeated it, notwithstanding that his partners in business urged him to accede to it. It was "suicidal," and so have been all the successful efforts of Mr. Cramp in the same direction.

The argument used by both these gentlemen was that such a concession to men who would like to own ships would be "an entering wedge," and therefore it was better for them to keep on building ships for the coasting trade, of which they had the monopoly, and only a few ships for foreign traffic, for which subsidies could be obtained.

I have gone into this exegisis at some length as preparatory to the answer of your question, "Seriously, what has the suicidal policy of the builders to do with the unpatriotic rapacity of the owners?" It has everything to do with it. It is a full explanation of it all. In consequence of it we are short of ships, and therefore the owners of the few ships that there are are getting their innings, making up for the extra price they have been obliged to pay the shipbuilders by cinching the Government. I cannot say that I blame them for it. The shipbuilders, too, will make a good thing out of the war, by replacing at their own prices the ships that have been bought for the navy, and they will more than ever be opposed to free ships.

Your remark, "If Congress and the President find that existing restrictions upon the purchase of foreign-built craft are hampering the conduct of the war, a vote and a scratch of a pen will remove those restrictions, either temporarily or forever." This is most certainly true. Why, then, does not Congress do it, and do it forever?

Not only would it provide ships and sailors for the future, but there would be an almost "instant remedy for the trouble made by greedy owners of ships ready for immediate use." Foreign ships would be immediately bought and offered for Government charter on more reasonable terms, for the infallible laws of supply and demand would prevail. It will require a strong effort even under these urgent circumstances to induce Congress to adopt a policy such as it should have adopted forty years ago, for you will notice the difficulty that exists in getting it to admit a single foreign ship to registry when such a demand is occasionally made. Now is the time for Senator Vest and for Senator Allison, who was such a free ship advocate when he was a member of the House, to use their influence to sweep this infamous registry law from the statute books.

I regret with you that American importers and exporters have been so indifferent to this matter. But it does not concern them directly as business men. Were all the ships in our harbors under the American flag it would not lessen the cost of their freight a penny. It is only in common with all of us that they are responsible for the deficiency of American ships and sailors, in allowing a small clique of shipbuilders, I may say a single individual, to control the action of Congress. What an anomaly it is! For war purposes the Government itself will buy battleships that are built anywhere and everywhere abroad, but for the benefit of our merchants who might earn at least a part of the enormous freight money we annually pay to foreigners whom we thus protect in doing our carrying trade and for the benefit and increase of our sailors now so much needed for the navy it will not allow a foreign-built merchant ship to hoist the American flag in token of bona fide American ownership, the flag that is floating now over every pinmill in the land, whether the vile stuff beneath its folds is concocted at home or abroad.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, June 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Quits.

"I think," said Mosely, "that you are an infernal fool."

"I never think of you at all," replied Sockman, crushingly.—Philadelphia North American.

Satisfied with Results.

Mrs. Browne—Are you satisfied with the results of your daughter's course at college?

Mrs. Whyte—Quite so: she is going to marry one of the professors.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

No Chance.

"You called on Miss Spritely the other evening. Didn't you find her charming in conversation?"

"I found her charming in monologue. We didn't succeed in holding any conversation."—Chicago Tribune.

Preliminary Charge.

Doctor—I have concluded to go to the war as a Surgeon, and as a consequence I need all the money I can collect.

Patient (examining bill)—If you charge the enemy as you have me, they will certainly retire in disorder.—Boston Courier.

Bread and Beer.

Watts—I venture the assertion that an increase in the price of bread will cause less commotion than an increase in the price of beer.

Potts—Why not? If bread goes up you can make the children eat less of it.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MINISTRY OF PRINT.

The Rev. Dwight M. Pratt in New York Observer.

Before me lies the printed page,
With story rich, and wisdom sage;
With earnest eye I look again,
And see not words, but living men

Transfigured fair in stately guise,
Bright spirits clad in flesh arise;
The mystic print in lifeless form,
Pulses with life-blood, vital, warm.

Oh, vision wondrous! words are souls
Unveiling self on written scrolls.
I read, and in communion sweet
Earth's wisest, purest, noblest, meet.

They think, and on the winged page
Waft truth to every land and age.
They speak, and millions far away
Can with them talk and praise and pray.

They write, and as the mirror gives
The face that in its brightness lives,
So mirrored in the glowing word
Are souls illumined by their Lord.

Oh, mystic miracle, and blest,
That can from finite boundaries wrest
Imprisoned hearts, and let them free
To help and bless humanity.

Speed on thy way, thou winged sheet,
Incarnate spirits through thee greet,
With messages of love and truth,
Advancing age and ardent youth.

Speed on! Thy ministry imparts
Counsel and joy to waiting hearts;
Thy wealth of life, thy treasured thought,
With good to countless souls are fraught.

THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

The Executive Committee Holds Another Meeting—An Auxiliary Testimonial in Harlem.

The arrangements for the testimonial to be tendered Oscar Hammerstein by the theatrical managers and his friends of this city are satisfactorily progressing. Yesterday at 4 o'clock the Executive Committee held its second meeting at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and some further details were perfected. Marc Klaw presided, and, after various discussions relating to the affair, the Chairman appointed the following committees:

Entertainment Committee—E. E. Rice, W. A. Brady, Alfred Aarons, J. A. Fynes, E. D. Price, S. J. Hodgson, Edward Rosenbaum, W. D. Mann, George W. Lederer. Committee on Printing—Chairman, H. Clay Miner, Jr. Committee on Advertising and Finance—Chairman, A. L. Erlanger, A. A. McCormick, E. D. Price, Harry Mann, B. B. Stevens. Committee on Programmes—Edwin H. Haines. Harlem Committee—Chairman, Fred House; Chairman of the subcommittee, Julius Hertig.

A committee consisting of E. E. Rice and William A. Brady were appointed by the Chairman to call upon Receiver Andrew Freedman and endeavor to induce him to contribute the use of Olympia for the entertainment, which will be given June 29. Many members of the profession have volunteered their services, among them Joseph Herbert, John W. Isham, Dorothy Usner, Wagenhalls and Keper, C. H. Kerr, C. B. Cline, the Washburn sisters, George W. Munroe, the Rogers brothers, Lena Merville, and James and Bonnie Thornton. Weber & Field, who are playing in Chicago, write that they expect to be back in town before June 29, and offer their own services as well as those of the members of their stock company.

Mr. Klaw received a letter yesterday from George A. Blumenthal, manager of the Harlem Opera House, tendering the use of his theatre for an entertainment. He suggests that the Harlem Opera House be used for an auxiliary testimonial on the same evening the larger one takes place down town. He announces that Messrs. Hurtig, Seaman, and Tuck of the Harlem Music Hall and Mr. Kahn of the Columbus Theatre will co-operate in making the affair a success, and that the Harlem Democratic Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Harlem Board of Trade, the Harlem Club, and Builders' League have assured him of their hearty support. The Executive Committee accepted this proposition, and twenty Harlem Clubmen and merchants were added to the committee.

"MADELINE; OR, THE MAGIC KISS."

Successfully Presented by the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square Opera Company, at the American Theatre, presented last night "Madeline; or, the Magic Kiss," by Messrs. Stange and Edwards, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Miss Louise Eissing, as Madeline, was in admirable voice, and William G. Stewart, as the Baron de Grimm, made an excellent foil for her. His acting as a decrepit centenarian was as careful as his appearance as the beau of twenty-four years was dashing. Miss Bessie Fairbain and Oscar Girard also contributed their share of the work.

The story of the operetta is based on the ingenious fancy that the Baron, according to a family legend, after reaching the age at which a century plant blooms shall regain youth if he be kissed by a maiden who does it for the first time. From 100 years he is reduced by three kisses to 25. Another kiss would have been fatal, but Frederic appears and tells the story to Madeline, putting a new interpretation on it by declaring that the legend says nothing about the number of kisses the Baron may give his wife. The Baron marries her, and after kissing her, finds he still lives, so all ends happily.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

Changes in "Continuous" Bills—"Jim the Penman" Again.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Few changes have lately been made in the programme. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, and Emma Carus appear afternoon and evening.

LENOX LYCEUM.—The Banda Rossa gives its promenade concerts and the Hungarian Orchestra plays in the palm garden. This is a pleasant resort where one may take his ease and hear good music the while.

EDEN MUSEE.—Hot weather does not decrease the daily attendance at this place of amusement, which, like the Summer theatres, is kept cool by artificial means. The wax work show and cinematograph now present a pictorial history of the war with Spain up to date. The Hungarian Orchestra plays good music well.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Arthur Forrest plays James Ralston in Sir Charles Young's "Jim the Penman" this week, the cast also including Edwin Arden as Redwood, the "society detective"; Mary Shaw as Mrs. Ralston, Bijou Fernandez as Agnes, Louis Massen as Percival, and Charles Stanley as the rascally baron. The famous play loses none of its force with this distribution. It will be acted all this week, and its performances will close the stock company season.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The "continuous" bill this week includes the two famous love scenes of the Barberian and the Greek maiden in Marian Lovell's "Ingomar." Robert Downing is the Ingomar, and a young actress named Charlotte Lambert plays the grateful rôle of Parthenia acceptably. Patrice is also in the bill, presenting her familiar sketch called "A New Year's Dream." The funny little fellows who call themselves the Rossows, the five make-believe French dancers, known as Fleurette, and the four Fleurs de Lys; Papinta, the mirror dancer, and the celebrated Mr. Hughey Dougherty are all popular performers whose "turns" are out of the common.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion's "act" was originally designed to attract the notice of the blasé and depraved, undoubtedly, but it has been viewed complacently by thousands of men and women who are neither blasé nor depraved, and refuse to take heed of "suggestiveness." It must be admitted that Charmion is very graceful, agile, and strong, and that her trapeze performances are full of skill. The Rogers brothers are deplorably conscienceless funny fellows, who keep their easily amused audiences laughing heartily. The showy and expensive afterpiece called "Cook's Tour" has been improved by curtailment, and some new divertissements have been introduced. It is performed by comedians and singers of acknowledged reputation, including Marie Dressler, Josephine Hall, Ada Lewis, Eddie Girard, Joseph Ott, John Slavin, and Jacques Kruger.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Liebler Company has engaged George Woodward to play with Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian." Miss Allen sails today for England.

This will be the last week of "Way Down East," and Managers Brady & Ziegfeld will close their theatre on Saturday night to make extensive alterations for the regular fall opening.

Miss Annie Clarke, one of the members of the Herald Square stock company playing this week in "Diplomacy," failed to put in an appearance last night, and Miss Elizabeth Halloway played her part.

Frank Smithson, who produced "The Girl from Paris" for E. E. Rice, has been engaged to stage the new attraction, "Hotel Topsy Turvey," which will be produced early in the Fall at the Herald Square Theatre.

Among those who accompanied Augustin Daly to Europe last Saturday was James Young, Jr., the tragedian, who goes to England under a five years' contract with Mr. Daly to appear in his theatre in Shakespearean rôles.

Dr. Leo Summers, who is managing the Banda Rossa, which is playing an engagement at the Lenox Lyceum, is going to take legal action against the proprietors of Summer gardens and Summer resorts in the vicinity of the Borough of Manhattan who are advertising bands with similar or misleading titles.

Miss Miriam Skancke, one of the students of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School, who made her last appearance at Hoyt's Theatre under the school's auspices, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to play Mary Mannering's part in "The Tree of Knowledge" when the play is resumed in the Fall. Miss Skancke will be known on the stage as Miriam Nesbitt.

Gold Medal for Lieut. Peary.

Lieut. Peary has just received from London the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of England for his twelve years' geographical work in the arctic regions. It is about three inches in diameter with the arms of the society on one side, and the inscription, presenting it to Lieut. Peary, on the other.

CRISIS AT HAND IN CHINA

Chang Chih Tung, the Famous Viceroy, Expected to Work with Li Hung Chang.

BOTH FAVOR MODERN IDEAS

The Old-Time Political Enemies May Sink Their Differences to Help the Good of China—The Emperor's Plea.

SHANGHAI, May 20.—These are trying times in China. The Imperial Government is passing through a crisis. The intrigues and cross intrigues of the Court, together with the constant friction between the Manchus and the Chinese in the Imperial Councils, are complicating matters. Prince Kung, the imperial adviser, is at the point of death. It can be stated upon the highest authority that at his death a reorganization of the Council of State will be made.

The famous Viceroy Chang Chih Tung is now in Shanghai. He will shortly go to Pekin at the request of the Emperor. It is presumed that at the death of Prince Kung, Viceroy Chang will be made one of the immediate Councilors of the Emperor. Though Chang Chih Tung is an elderly man, he ranks with Li Hung Chang in progressive ideas. It will be a new era for China if Viceroy Chang does enter on the duties of the Grand Council Chamber, for then he and Li Hung Chang will be able to outvote the third member, who is an ultra-Conservative. There is, however, one condition to note—personally Li and Chang have been enemies. The world will probably have a fine chance to learn whether these two great leaders of Western ideas in China will sink out of sight their personal differences and work together for the reformation and consolidation of the empire.

The Emperor is fully alive to the crisis which is now on. In an imperial proclamation now being sent to the various Governors, the Emperor frankly bemoans "the present great troubles of the empire," and summons his subjects to invest in the bonds of the new national loan in order that he may be relieved from financial care in the midst of these international complications.

On May 5 the extraordinary official announcement was made that Prince Kung, who was previously reported to have expired on May 2, was still alive. It was said that the Prince had lapsed into unconsciousness and that the Chinese doctors in attendance had mistakenly pronounced him to be dead. It was added that the Prince had since awakened, but that his condition was critical. On May 31 it was definitely announced that Prince Kung was dead, and the Emperor issued a proclamation ordering the Chinese Court to go into mourning for a stated period.

CHINESE POLITICAL LEAGUE.

Its Aims to Preserve the Empire and Oppose Foreign Things—A Marked Change in Hunan.

SHANGHAI, China, June 12.—After the China-Japan war several reform clubs were projected by influential Chinese, looking toward the renovation of Chinese politics. One of these societies was gathering great power when it overshot the mark and was summarily annihilated by the throne.

At the present date a formidable organization of progressive Chinese is being organized throughout the empire. It is to be a national organization, with branches in each city and town. In one sense it is progressive and in another it is retrogressive. The correspondent has reliable information from most prominent sources that the organization has the patronage of the most prominent men in the New China. The hopeful feature about this "patriotic association" is that its cardinal principle is the preservation of the empire. Patriotism has been almost defunct for years, and this is an attempt to rouse the people. The reactionary feature of the movement is its hatred of all things foreign.

The organization was launched by the 10,000 literati assembled recently at Peking for the examination for the doctor's degree. There are thirty articles and twenty-five by-laws for the organization, and the preamble is as follows:

"This patriotic club is formed for the defense of the empire, in view of the fact that our territory is daily sliced away, the powers of the Government daily circumscribed, and the people more and more oppressed," &c.

They are to protect "the territory, the people, and the kingdom." Each local club is to become the centre of a system of "preaching."

This idea is copied bodily from the methods of the missionaries in spreading Christianity. It is stipulated that the literati at each point shall speak from texts "relating to the preservation of the State, the religion, the people, and the race."

It is known to all who are informed on China that the inland Province of Hunan, with its population of over 21,000,000, has most fiercely resisted foreign advance, whether in the name of religion or commerce. Since the recent humiliation of China by the concerted action of Germany, Russia, and England, in taking Chinese territory, a change of front has been made by the authorities. This is seen in the remarkable proclamation issued just now by the Governor of Hunan in response to a petition from thousands of literary students assembled at one of the examination centres. They present a bold opposition, looking toward freedom for the persecution of foreigners. The following is from the translation, just made, of the proclamation by the Rev. Griffeths John:

"For my own part, I, the Governor, am overburdened with anxiety over the critical state through which our country is now passing, and I cannot stop and sit idly looking at what is going on before my very eyes, viz.: Riots bringing on the seizure of Chinese territory.

"I hear that the candidates for the said examinations are greatly disturbing the peace in the said district. I therefore command that speedy action be taken in the matter, and the said rioters be arrested, punished, and the results be reported to me for decision. If the said rioters, (literati,) trusting in their numerical superiority, have the temerity to oppose the law with violence, the said District Magistrate shall at once report to me, and I will immediately send troops to assist in suppressing the riots, and arresting the ringleaders thereof, who are to be brought to the Provincial Capital for trial and punishment to the uttermost extent of the law. I shall then also memorialize the throne, asking permission to close the examination halls in the rioters' district, according to legal precedents, in order to bring the people back to their sense of scholarly decorum and civilized conduct."

CHINA'S GRANT AT HONGKONG.

Lord Salisbury Confirms the Reports of Concessions.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the Earl of Camperdown, Liberal, confirmed the reports of the concessions granted to Great Britain in the vicinity of Hongkong, which, he said, in addition to giving a slight extension to the colony, also secured strategical surroundings which so far commanded Hongkong that, in case of war, Great Britain would have been put to certain disadvantages.

These considerations, the Premier further pointed out, had become more imperative in consequence of the events of the last few years. He could not say that any immediate danger was apprehended. In fact, the concessions had been demanded for a long time, but "recent events made the Chinese Government more sensible to the possibility of unexpected occurrences, and they quite understand and appreciate the solicitude displayed for the maintenance of peace, and the commercial interests of Great Britain, which are those of the whole world."

Baron Carbery Dead.

LONDON, June 13.—Baron Carbery (Algernon William George Evans-Freke) is dead. He was born on Sept. 9, 1868, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Third Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, and at the time of his death was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for County Cork, Ireland.

FRENCH CABINET ATTACKED.

A Vote Which Will Decide Its Fate May Be Reached To-day—Reorganization Talked.

PARIS, June 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Millerand, the mouthpiece of the Socialists and Extreme Radicals, opened an attack on the domestic policy of the Government. The debate will decide the fate of the Méline Ministry, and a vote is expected to-morrow.

If the Premier secures a majority he will remodel the Cabinet, and, it is understood, he will eliminate Gen. Billot, the Minister for War; Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine; M. Turrel, the Minister of Public Works, and others who have not been successes. MM. Ribot, Dupuy, and Delcasse and Gen. Saussier are spoken of as their successors, which would put the Cabinet in a firmer position, based on the support of the Moderates.

M. Méline, replying to M. Millerand, condemned the Socialist programme, declared the country wanted a firm, sagacious Ministry, did not want a revision of the Constitution, wanted less party politics and more legislation, and needed outlets for its commerce and industry. In addition, the Premier said the moment had come to study the Colonial policy of France. The Government's programme, he explained, comprised laws for the improvement of the working classes, fiscal reform, decentralization, and the facilitation of Parliamentary business.

Ex-Minister Bourgeois declared M. Méline's policy was dangerous, asserted that his recasting of the Cabinet was unconstitutional, taxed him with leaning upon the Rallieds, and called upon the Premier to resign.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE NIGER CONVENTION.

London Newspapers Reproach Salisbury for Letting France Get the Better of It.

LONDON, June 14.—The Anglo-French convention with reference to the disputed territory in the Niger Valley was signed yesterday.

France agrees to evacuate Kissi, Boria, Ashigere, Kiam, Boussa, Gorba, and Ilo, but she retains Nikki. Furthermore on the left bank of the Niger the French get a triangular piece of territory whose base extends from Say to Ilo. In return they give Great Britain Bornu, including the portion east of the meridian passing through Darua.

On the right bank of the Niger the French get the country from Say to Ilo and also Gurma. Beyond this they get thirty-year leases of bonded areas at Liaba and facilities for transit in bond. This is to secure the benefit of the navigable portion of the river.

In return they give thirty years of reciprocity for the whole west coast colonies, from the Liberian frontier to the Niger. With respect to the Gold Coast, the French evacuate Wa and Lobby Pumu and Leo. In return, Great Britain gives up Bona and Dawkita, and accepts the Volta as the best natural boundary. The French retain Moss, which they have held for eighteen months. The editorials in the morning papers express satisfaction that the threatening dispute in the Niger Valley has been arranged. They confess, however, that M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, has made an excellent bargain for France, some of them sorrowfully reproaching Lord Salisbury with allowing England to be "oversqueezed."

THIRTY KILLED IN FRANCE.

Crushed to Death by the Collapse of a Building at Biot.

CANNES, June 13.—A four-story building at Biot, a village near here, collapsed today. The full extent of the accident has not yet been ascertained, but it is estimated that thirty persons have been killed. Troops were ordered to the scene, and are now engaged in clearing up the débris and recovering the bodies of the victims.

VENEZUELAN REBELS CRUSHED.

Hernandez, Their Leader, Taken, and Celebrations Held.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Information has reached the State Department that the revolution which has prevailed in Venezuela for the past six months ended last night by the defeat and capture of Hernandez, its leader.

The people are celebrating the termination of the revolution by public demonstrations. As a result President Andrade remains more firmly than ever seated in the executive office in Caracas.

THE REICHSRATH PROROGUED.

Result of the Disorders Over the Language Ordinance in Austria.

VIENNA, June 13.—Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the Premier, informed the Presidents of both houses to-day that the Reichsrath has been prorogued by imperial orders.

It was announced in a dispatch from Vienna on June 7 that the disorders over the language ordinance, authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, which went into effect on March 15 last, had been renewed, and it was added that the Reichsrath in consequence would probably be dissolved.

DR. DEPEW CORRECTS A REPORT.

His Interview Given in Paris Overcolored by the French.

LONDON, June 14.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew with reference to his recent reported utterances to French newspaper men on the subject of an Anglo-American alliance, and the relations between France and the United States.

In the course of the interview Mr. Depew explained that the French papers had not correctly represented his views, declaring that he did not say there never would be an Anglo-American alliance, but that what he did say was that a specific alliance was "not necessary or possible" because it ought to have constant and cordial co-operation."

Mr. Depew said also:

"My statements regarding France and America were similarly overcolored."

TRANSVAAL RAIDERS CLEARED.

Most of Dr. Jameson's Officers Reinstated in the British Army.

LONDON, June 13.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Lords to-day that the officers implicated with Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal raid of Dec. 30, 1895, with the exception of Major Sir John Willoughby and Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, who are regarded as being responsible for the invasion, will be reinstated in the army on half pay.

On July 28, 1896, before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, in the Queen's Bench, Division of the High Court of Justice, the trial of Dr. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Col. R. Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White, and Capt. Henry F. Coventry, charged with violation of the British neutrality laws in invading the territory of the South African Republic, was concluded.

The jury returned after an hour's deliberation and rendered a verdict of guilty against all the accused.

Dr. Jameson was then sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labor; Major Willoughby to ten months' imprisonment, Major R. White to seven months' imprisonment, and Capt. Coventry, a son of the Earl of Coventry; Col. Grey, and Col. H. F. White to five months' imprisonment each.

Col. Francis Rhodes, with John Hays Hammond, an American engineer, and Lionel Phillips, President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, and George Farrar, proprietor of Country Life of Johannesburg, Englishmen, four of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who pleaded guilty to high treason in connection with the Transvaal raid, was sentenced to death by the Boer court at Pretoria, on April 28, 1896.

On May 20, 1896, the death sentence of the four leaders was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment and further commutation was taken under advisement. Eventually, the prisoners were released from custody, but were sentenced to pay a fine of £25,000 ($125,000.)

AMERICANS AT A LEVEE.

Dr. Depew Spends Sunday as a Guest at Blenheim Palace.

LONDON, June 13.—The Prince of Wales held a levée to-day. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay; the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry White; the Second Secretary, J. R. Carter, and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who spent Sunday at Blenheim, attended the function.

Messrs. C. Richardson of Washington, Bradley Martin, Jr., J. Stokes, and R. Ward of New York, E. H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, and Marshall Field, J., of Chicago were presented.

An American Bark Aground.

ROSARIO, Argentine Republic, June 13.—The American bark Hiram Emery is aground near here.

The bark Hiram Emery, Capt. Gorham, sailed from New York on April 1 for Rosario, arriving at Buenos Ayres on June 3. She hails from Boston, and is owned by John S. Emery & Co. She is a double-decker of 699 tons register.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The Suits Against G. W. Sheldon & Co. and Others Against the Collector Upheld—Many Protests Overruled.

The Board of Classification handed down a number of decisions yesterday on disputed tariff points. C. L. Tiffany filed protests against the Collector's assessment of 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on several invoices of drilled pearls, claiming that they are dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 436 of the Act of 1897, his contention being that they are in their natural state within the meaning of the act, as they have not undergone what is known commercially as a process of manufacture. The board overruled the protest, holding that they are not pearls in their natural state, as their invoice description and testimony taken in the case show that each one of the pearls has had holes drilled through the centre by skilled hands, involving more or less expense and risk of damage, and that this has been done for the purpose of fitting them for some definite use. Furthermore, the board holds, this drilling has put the pearls in a condition so that they have only to be strung upon threads or cards to make them dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 434.

The board overruled the protests of F. Vandergrift & Co., against the decision of the Collector of this port and of the Photo Materials Company against the decision of the Collector at Rochester, in assessing duty on paper imported from Germany for photographic purposes at 30 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 398, Act of 1897, as "albumenized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surfaced, coated for photographic purposes." The protestants claimed the goods were dutiable at 2½ cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in the same paragraph for "surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this act." The finding was that the paper in question is a superior quality of surface-coated paper expressly designed and suitable for photographic purposes, and that it was known in commerce as surface-coated paper for photographic purposes, on July 24, 1897, and for a long time thereto.

A protest made by Perkins, Van Bergen & Co. against a decision by the Collector of this port assessing cumulative duties on leather gloves was overruled. The claim is that only one of the rates named in Paragraph 445, Act of 1897, should be exacted, in addition to the specific rates in Paragraphs 440 to 444, inclusive. The board says: "As law, we hold that leather gloves, lined, pique, and stitched or embroidered, &c., are dutiable at $1.80 per dozen pairs, in addition to the class rates provided under paragraphs preceding Paragraph 445, or that gloves coming under two of the styles named in Paragraph 445 are dutiable at the combined rates, in addition to the rates provided in the preceding paragraphs."

In the cases of G. W. Sheldon & Co. and others versus the Collector of the Port of New York, the board sustained all the protests and in each case reversed the decision of the Collector, with an order of reliquidation. The merchandise in these cases was horn strips, assessed for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of horn," under Parragraph 449, Act of 1897, but claimed to be entitled to free entry under Paragraph 577 as "horns, and parts of, unmanufactured," or horn strips and tips, or, alternatively, at 10 per cent. ad valorem or 20 per cent. ad valorem, under Section 6. This case was heard in February and March, and attracted much attention in the trade at the time.

Morris Goldberg and W. Dazian imported a quantity of imitation stones last Fall, to be used for beading purposes, and these were returned by the Appraiser as "beads not threaded or strung," "loose beads unstrung," "beads strung," "glass beads strung," and "strung beads."

The articles not strung were assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 408, and those strung at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under the same paragraph. They were claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as imitations of precious stones, under Paragraph 435, or at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wax or gelatine, under Paragraphs 448 and 450, or at the same rate as beads not threaded or strung, under Paragraph 408, or at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass or paste, under Paragraph 112. The board overruled all claims except the one that the articles which are not threaded or strung are dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

W. R. FOSTER DISAPPEARS.

Is Charged with Stealing $193,000 from the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

Lorenzo Semple of the firm of Coudert Brothers, who have been the attorneys for William R. Foster, the defaulter, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday with the information that their client had disappeared. Foster was awaiting trial for the embezzlement of $193,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, and was at large on $20,000 bail. His bondsman is Samuel W. Milbank, a broker, of 9 Pine Street.

Assistant District Attorney McClelland laid this information before Judge Newburger, who issued a bench warrant for Foster's arrest. On statements made by Detective Sergeant Cuff the bond was forfeited.

Foster was staying, with his wife, at the Madison Avenue Hotel up to a week ago. Detective McNaught called at this place last Saturday, and was informed by the clerk that Mrs. Foster had left word with him that if any one called to see her husband to say that he had committed suicide. The clerk said Foster had been gone several days.

Foster was attorney for the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, and fled the country in 1888. He went to France, and for ten years succeeded in keeping out of the way of the law. He took with him a young French girl, whom he married later. He was finally extradited last February, after he had been confined for four months in a Paris prison.

It is thought that the fugitive has fled to Spanish territory, where, owing to the war, he could not be extradited.

THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

Union Theological Seminary Graduates Candidates for the Ministry.

The New York Presbytery, at its June meeting, held yesterday afternoon, dismissed the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, late Secretary of the Home Board of Missions, to the Presbytery of Transylvania, at his own request. Dr. Roberts goes to Danville, Ky., to assume the Presidency of Centre College, as successor to the late Rev. Dr. William C. Young. The Presbytery received the Rev. J. P. Withington from the Presbytery of St. Paul. Mr. Withington is connected with Mizpah Chapel, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Bedros B. Torossian, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, who was taken under the care of the Presbytery at its May meeting after much opposition, was licensed.

The Presbytery took under its care as candidates for the ministry Julius A. Bewer, William B. Bebb, and Henry S. Coffin. Messrs. Bewer and Bebb are graduates of the Union Theological Seminary, and for that reason there was opposition to them. They will be examined Monday morning, when the Presbytery will meet at 10 o'clock for that purpose, and to transact other business that could not be attended to yesterday.

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Successful Candidates for Entrance to the College of the City of New York.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

The List Announced of the Nine Hundred and Forty Students Who Passed Their Examinations.

Nine hundred and forty pupils of the public schools passed the examinations for the College of the City of New York. The following is a list of the successful candidates:

Aronson, Nathaniel.
Abraham, Irving B.
Abramovitz, James.
Ahern, Harry.
Allen, Robert.
Alexander, Jacob.
Altschul, Joseph.
Anderson, Charles.
Arthon, Charles M.
Andrews, Guy.
Appelbaum, James.
Arbus, Barrett.
Armowitz, Thomas S.
Arnson, Ludwig.
Auckstein, James.
Austin, Charles S.
Austin, Albert, Jr.
Buschkott, Abraham.
Bamberger, Alvin S.
Backus, Frederick.
Bawden, Clarence C.
Baumgarten, Paul J.
Bartley, Thomas J.
Borber, James F., Jr.
Beinert, Lewis J.
Berlincke, Harry.
Berman, Pincus B.
Bernett, Edward.
Bennett, Arthur.
Becker, John G.
Betzig, Edward P.
Behr, Eugene A.
Berman, Louis.
Becker, Rudolph C.
Beck, Higwan.
Bertrand, Charles A.
Bell, George C.
Bergenstein, Arthur C.
Bergen, Louis C.
Beusch, Herman.
Bilbipp, Ernest H.
Birch, Frank A.
Bjorkstrom, E. O. W.
Blumstein, David.
Blissert, Francis T.
Blumenthal, Louis T.
Blumenthal, Louis
Blum, Milton.
Blum, Myrtile.
Block, Edward.
Blendermann, Wm. R.
Boas, Solomon B.
Bohrar, Morris D.
Borchardt, Edwin.
Bonis, Harry.
Borne, Charles W.
Bostrocun, Augustus.
Bogler, A.
Brauner, Max.
Brady, Thomas J.
Bradley, Robert H.
Brand, Harry H.
Brown, Aaron.
Bronstein, David.
Brodie, Robert.
Briggs, Clarence H.
Brunner, Robert F.
Braunstein, William.
Butler, Centennial.
Burchard, Russell D.
Budinger, Samuel L.
Butler, Howard A.
Bukowitz, Morris.
Bucknall, Charles W.
Bullick, William.
Case, Walter S.
Cavannaugh, Clarence T.
Carroll, C. J.
Callahan, Cornel J.
Case, Paul D.
Caulfield, James J.
Campbell, Walter.
Cannon, James E.
Canton, Max.
Callahan, Joseph M.
Chrystal, Harold.
Cifaldi, Alexis.
Citron, David.
Clark, Austin G.
Clindoba, John C.
Clermont, Albert.
Cohen, Robert.
Cohen, Abraham B.
Cohen, Isidore.
Cohen, Bernard.
Cohen, Edward E.
Cohen, Jesse.
Cohen, William.
Cohen, Nathan.
Cohen, Meyer.
Cohn, Morits.
Cohn, Louis.
Cohn, Charles J.
Conklin, Frederick D.
Corley, Ralph J.
Cooper, Samuel.
Cosilkyau, Puzant H.
Colseley, Thomas.
Conlan, F. J.
Corn, Percival.
Cox, Clifford B.
Cox, Walter G.
Cox, Robert C.
Cossenas, George.
Conrad, Edward A.
Crandall, Chester A.
Crystal, Thomas.
Crandell, John S.
Croviel, William A.
Cresks, Henry.
Conklin, Alfred.
Cudmore, John H.
Cully, William W.
Cushner, Isidore.
Curran, Henry J.
Daly, J. P.
Davis, Thomas G.
Darmer, Nicholas J.
Dazian, Walter D.
David, Charles F.
Daniels, Saul.
Deutsch, Bernard.
Deutsch, Maurice.
Devine, Vincent.
De Seyer, Howard.
Degen, Charles.
Denecke, Frederick O.
De Band, Halsey H.
Dickinson, John S.
Dietrick, Harry J.
Dieterich, Charles T. E.
Dietz, William F.
Donvan, Benjamin T.
Doran, William T.
Doscher, Ernst.
Dorman, John J.
Dreduch, Victor.
Druding, Frank D.
Dreyfus, Max D.
Dulon, Roderick R.
Dunn, William.
Dumery, Charles.
Dudgeon, Thomas F.
Dunn, Christopher J.
Dunning, Marlilo B.
Duffy, Lester.
Dyer, John G.
Earley, Martin.
Eberling, Theodore H.
Echeverria, Frederick J.
Eckert, Edgar.
Edelson, Emanuel.
Egan, Arthur J. S.
Ehrensal, Nathan.
Eisenman, Harry.
Emmons, John E.
Englander, Joseph.
Engle, Joseph.
Esselborn, Karl.
Evans, Samuel H.
Falk, Malcolm.
Faeder, Nathan.
Fahey, Joseph J.
Farrell, Edward P.
Feuerlicht, Julius S.
Fergenbaum, Barnett.
Ferry, Jr., Clark B.
Feldman, Charles.
Feinstein, Harry.
Feust, Philip.
Fennell, James R.
Flescher, Edwin.
Fink, Morris.
Finkelstein, Hyman.
Finchgott, Arthur.
Fleming, John F.
Flynne, Harry M.
Foster, Thomas A.
Fondiller, William.
Foucar, Frederick H.
Fox, Benjamin.
Franklin, W. P.
Frankenthaler, George.
Freeman, Isaac.
Frank, Arnold.
Friedman, Philip.
Fried, Abraham.
Fried, Henry.
Friedman, David.
Friedman, Samuel.
Friedman, Jacques.
French, Frederick F.
Froudlich, Richard.
Fromholz, Max.
Frank, Solomon.
Frank, Edwin A.
Freund, Arthur.
Frank, Julius.
Fuld, Frederick.
Gabriel, Albert.
Gano, Walter J.
Garmont, Raymond L.
Gabel, G.
Gardner, Bernard.
Gerkins, Frederick M.
George, Franklin.
Gettler, Oscar.
Gellich, Abraham.
Georgen, Clarence B.
Gebhardt, Adam, Jr.
Gilbman, H.
Ginoris, Joseph F.
Gindy, William S.
Giedhill, James H.
Goodman, Max.
Gordon, Edward.
Goldberg, Samuel.
Goldstein, Philip H.
Goetz, Lorenz.
Goldberg, Julius.
Goldstein, Edward E.
Goodwin, Raymond W.
Goodman, H.
Grossman, George F.
Gruenberg, F. P.
Grief, Louis.
Grace, Roderick V.
Gray, Charles S.
Grundberg, Simeon.
Groose, William.
Gregory, Daniel.
Grenz, Alexander.
Greenstein, Benjamin.
Greenberger, Jacques E.
Grossman, David.
Greenfield, Philip.
Gusselfinger, F.
Guttman, Adam.
Gindice, Louis A.
Halpin, Matthew B.
Haley, Owen A.
Halmel, August F.
Haese, James H.
Hart, G. R.
Hartley, Bernard C.
Harcourt, Lyall.
Haifman, Luther.
Hay, William W.
Hahn, Charles.
Hahn, Julius.
Harwick, Moses.
Harmon, John J.
Hazen, Frederick.
Hatzel, George G.
Hasbrouck, Du Bolz.
Hammer, Jefferson.
Harris, Louis J.
Herman, Jacob.
Heidgerd, Gustavus.
Heyman, Seymour.
Heinke, Alfred J.
Herring, Theodore A.
Heinz, Frederick L. S.
Hertel, George F.
Hertz, Emanuel.
Herzlich, Abraham.
Hesse, Roderick H.
Herz, Stephen.
Heine, Joseph.
Heather, R. C.
Hertz, Edward.
Hecker, Jr., Samuel.
Herman, Emil.
Herkins, Amos L.
Heing, Charles.
Herlande, Jacques D.
Hofheimer, Henry.
Horn, Jr., John A.
Holzderber, Jr., John.
Hochman, Max.
Holbrook, E. A.
Hornidge, Henry.
Hoeppner, Arthur.
Hoag, James.
Harmidge, William.
Horwitz, Nathan.
Holding, William R.
Hollman, F. W.
Hollander, Harry.
Houston, Herbert W.
Hoffman, Gordon W.
Horton, Everett W.
Holuthorne, Joseph.
Haring, Aaron.
Higgins, J. F.
Hiddicombe, Thomas S.
Higman, Joseph W.
Hug, Edwd M.
Hurley, Marcus.
Hughes, Grover C.
Hutchinson, Harold G.
Humphreys, E. W.
Hurwitz, David.
Hurtig, Anthony.
Illich, Louis.
Isaacs, Phineas.
Isaacs, Myer.
Ittelson, Max.
Jacobs, Walter A.
Jacobowitz, Arnold.
Jampolsky, Edward.
Jansen, Theodore C.
Jablolv, Morris.
Jenkins, Murray G.
Johnson, Walter B.
Johnson, James F.
Jonap, Matthew.
Joy, Henry E.
Joseph, Robert.
Karsch, Oswald J.
Kamski, Arthur.
Karnfeld, David.
Kassel, Morris.
Kaufman, Alfonso.
Kane, John P., Jr.
Katz, Henry.
Kaminsky, Alexander.
Kahn, Samuel.
Kaboe, Samuel A.
Katzman, Jacob S.
Kampe, Albert.
Kelian, Theodore P.
Kettel, Ernest G.
Kemp, John S.
Kehoe, Edward.
Keil, Aaron.
Kedian, Walter M.
Keller, Morris.
Kemey, William S.
Kelts, Lee.
Keselman, Orlando.
Kempf, Joseph.
Kirschenbaum, Frederick.
Kirschberg, Harold.
King, Hugh, Jr.
Klein, Louis J.
Klein, William.
Klein, Aaron.
Kletzky, Michael.
Kisher, Eugene H.
Klein, Joseph S.
Knoring, Barnett.
Knakel, William.
Knickerbocker, Reginald C.
Kostoff, Louis, Jr.
Kohler, Louis F.
Krieger, Isaac.
Krasensky, Ralph.
Kroell, Charles.
Krengel, Benjamin.
Kuch, Jacob.
Kuehne, Gerhard.
La Forte, Pierre.
Laffiin, Charles W.
Lanzit, Mortimer.
Larkin, Martin B.
Lashenbruch, Morton H. M.
Le Clare, James.
Lehrberger, Carl.
Leifer, David.
Lesser, Harvey R.
Lenahan, James B.
Levenson, John J.
Leiffert, I.
Lebhar, Lionel M.
Les Stein, Herbert.
Lefcovitz, Philip.
Lipowitz, Israel.
Levine, Joseph M.
Levilon, Joseph.
Lemchs, Max.
Lessler, Louis.
Lewis, Jacob.
Lewis, George.
Lewis, Grover.
Levy, Felix A.
Livingston, Henry H.
Loehnem, Chester H.
Loeb, Victor A.
London, Monte.
Long, William B.
Lobsen, George E.
Lobel, Arthur.
Ludwig, Adolph.
Ludwig, Ralph G.
Lyons, Herbert.
McGaunty, J. Ruddell.
McInnis, Malcolm.
McKay, Douglas S.
McCabe, James H.
McConville, John A.
McInnes, Edward.
McCready, Robert.
McDermot, James.
McSveety, John A.
McGinn, J.
McGinn, Bernard.
Mack, H. A.
Marker, Herbert.
Malmken, Edward L.
Mathesius, Anthony P.
Maguire, George.
Marcus, Samuel S.
Marks, Julius S.
Marum, Leonard C.
Mack, Alvin A.
Mantell, Robert S.
Maguer, Alexander J.
Mairs, Charles.
Mack, Lawrence A.
Markewish, Samuel.
Macready, Edward.
Melville, Norbert Z.
Meehan, Charles H.
Merchant, John E.
Melleny, Warren F.
Meehan, Joseph A.
Menke, Frank D.
Medalia, George Z.
Merrill, Bradford C.
Meyrson, Joseph.
Mergentine, Gustavus.
Merkel, Herman.
Meytroth, Frederick.
Metzger, Emanuel.
Mitchell, Ralph.
Miller, Frederick.
Mitchell, William J.
Michailovsky, Joseph.
Miller, Louis.
Michailis, William.
Mittleman, Jacques.
Moses, Henry C., Jr.
Morrill, Charles.
Moore, Justin H.
Mosesson, Gabriel.
Moskowitz, Louis.
Moskowitz, M. H.
Monasowitz, Abraham.
Mulhoffer, Samuel.
Murphy, Edward N.
Muller, Theodore.
Murphy, Arthur G.
Munsterman, Fred H.
Munroe, Marshall E.
Miller, Thomas.
Murtagh, Joseph M.
Murphy, Owen B.
Myers, George.
Myers, Villard.
Moaner, Augustus.
Nadolsky, William L.
Nechamkine, Alexander.
Nevins, John J.
Newell, John J.
Newman, Lewis.
Newman, Edward.
Nehrbas, Charles.
Newmark, John.
Nissenson, Samuel G.
Nifenecker, Camille W.
Novoting, Anton C.
Noble, William A.
Nunez, Cecil M.
O'Hara, Michael J.
O'Brien, James J.
Oberfelder, Eugene A.
Oberlander, H. C.
Oppenheim, Ramsey.
Orloff, Bernard.
Osharwitz, Israel.
Ostenwels, Louis.
Page, David.
Pack, H. S.
Pariater, Abraham M.
Pacini, Albert B.
Pasternak, John.
Patterson, Samuel W.
Pach, Walter.
Patterson, Chester A.
Perser, Henry.
Pellman, William.
Pfoff, John.
Phillips, Nathaniel.
Phillips, Aaron.
Phelan, Edward.
Pickering, Lenox A.
Piatsky, Edward L.
Plummer, W. H.
Polarsky, Joseph.
Pona, Louis H.
Polak, Samuel.
Pollock, Edward D.
Polak, Samuel.
Potter, Robert W.
Prita, Harry.
Progozen, Bernard.
Prager, David.
Pragis, John R.
Pitzel, Robert M.
Qua, George.
Quisler, Jacques J.
Quigley, F. C.
Quinn, Thomas A.
Quinn, Eugene C.
Rapieff, Ivan.
Rabinovitch, David.
Rae, John S.
Reed, Charles M.
Reed, Edward A.
Rescomie, Hector.
Reit, H. Lyman.
Rehfeld, Edward G.
Reb, Samuel.
Reilly, Samuel F.
Rementsky, John.
Reyles, Joseph F.
Richards, William E.
Rieder, Raymond.
Richardson, Malsolm.
Richter, Robert.
Riggs, Norman.
Ringen, John F.
Rich, Solomon.
Rieffel, Oscar A.
Ring, Max H.
Ritt, Oscar.
Rosenberg, Gilbert S.
Rosenburg, William C.
Rosenberg, Frederick.
Rosenberg, Bernard A.
Rosensweig, Charles.
Rothfeder, Philip.
Rodger, John H.
Rolle, Sidney.
Roth, Norman.
Robertson, James B.
Rosensweig, Benjamin.
Ross, Julius R.
Roffe, William A.
Rose, George S.
Robinson, Fred. B.
Roggenberg, L. S.
Roth, Joseph W.
Roth, George E.
Rosenwassen, Morris E.
Roth, David.
Rosenthal, Edward.
Rosenthal, Joseph.
Rosenthal, Syd. S.
Rosenthal, Samuel.
Rosenholz, Harvey S.
Roback, Davis.
Rosenbluth, Benjamin.
Rosenstein, Henry.
Rosemond, Ralph T.
Roderman, Michael.
Ryan, Joseph L.
Ryan, John.
Sacks, Abraham.
Salzinan, Adolph.
Salpeter, Morris.
Salmon, Herbert.
Sapir, Edward.
Salmowitz, Max.
Salomon, Sidney H.
Schwartz, Joseph.
Schwartz, Samuel.
Schueller, Joseph.
Schumal, Philip A.
Schmidt, Julius W.
Schmuss, John B.
Schwartz, Charles.
Scharf, Arthur W.
Schliebsky, Jacque.
Schulze, Henry.
Schleswinger, Max A.
Schmitzer, George.
Schweder, Heyman.
Schlesenger, Judor.
Schorp, Maurice.
Schwartz, Joseph L.
Schellitzer, Max.
Schmitt, William.
Schwartz, Frank.
Schuman, Samuel.
Schupiro, Morris S.
Secord, Joseph.
Segal, I.
Seller, Richard W.
Segal, Jacob A.
Seitz, Henry.
Sherman, David L.
Shapiro, Henry.
Shulman, Moses.
Shapiro, Benjamin.
Sheehan, Frederick.
Shapiro, Samuel.
Shaine, Morris L.
Simmonds, Lionel.
Siegel, Samuel.
Siegel, Benjamin.
Simon, Hyman.
Silverman, Louis.
Smidt, Allan C.
Smith, Clarence.
Smith, Rodney.
Sobel, Edward.
Sonn, Levy.
Soule, Elliott F.
Somerlatte, E. S. E.
Sosinsky, Max.
Spencer, Frank.
Sprague, Talbert W.
Spiorad, Moses.
Spitzig, George.
Streehan, George E.
Strong, Robert.
Stineker, Henry.
Sternfeld, Frederick.
Stern, Samuel E.
Stark, Benjamin.
Stumpf, Gustave A.
Stoeler, Abraham.
Steil, Ernest.
Steinert, Ambrose.
Steers, George C.
Stein, Simon.
Sternberg, Henry L.
Strettmeter, Edward.
Susman, Harold M.
Subansky, S.
Suppes, John T.
Sutrin, Bernard.
Sullivan, John L.
Tauz, Isador.
Tappen, Edward T.
Thomashefsky, Isidore.
Tobias, E. Oscar.
Tobias, Abraham M.
Troy, William.
Tyson, Cornelius I.
Urtal, Daniel.
Urban, William.
Van Dyke, Frederick A.
Veit, Milton.
Ver Ecke, Henry B.
Vernam, Harold D.
Villore, Nicholas.
Voigt, Robert E.
Vogel, Edwin C.
Von Elling, Emil.
Von der Osten, Julius H.
Waldman, Joseph J.
Walsh, Robert J.
Walsh, William L.
Wacker, George W.
Wall, William B.
Washburne, Harry.
Walker, William.
Walker, Charles G.
Waldman, David.
Waud, Ernest.
Watson, Robert.
Watson, John H.
Waristadt, Louis A.
Waters, Chester A.
Weiss, John E.
Weisberg, Morris J.
Welmen, Charles.
Weidermann, Charles T.
Weiss, Benjamin.
Weiss, Francis.
Welsh, James P.
Weisenberg, Morris.
Weley, George C.
Wenzel, Bernard.
Wenzel, Max.
White, Albert.
Willis, Russell H.
Wittsten, Hyman.
Wilhelm, Alfred.
Wilson, L.
Wilzin, Frederick N.
Wortman, Otto.
Wolowitz, Max.
Wolfson, Harold.
Wolf, Aaron.
Zeitlin, J.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
48 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the
Council Bluffs City Water Works Co.
The undersigned have been chosen as a committee to represent the interests of the holders of the above bonds, by a majority thereof, and a bondholders' agreement has been prepared.
The committee, under the terms of the agreement, has extended the time for the deposit of bonds without penalty to July 1, 1898.
Copies of the agreement and the circular of the Committee may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.
All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds promptly with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 16-22 William St., New York, which has been designated as Depository, receiving, on execution of the agreement, negotiable certificates for their bonds.
New York, June 9, 1898.
WILLIAM W. SKIDDY, Chairman, 133 Front St., New York.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN.
HARRY HOOPER.
EMERSON HOWE.
ROBERT DIX.
CHARLES A. MISSING, Secretary, 44 Wall St., New York.
UNDERWOOD, VAN VORST, ROSEN & HOYT, Counsel, 27 William St., New York.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.
Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU,
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. WORTH DUANE, N. THAYER ROBB,
Asst. Secretary. Asst. Treasurer.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

WANTED.
Omaha Water Co.
CONSOLIDATED BONDS
AND 1ST PREFERRED STOCK.
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad St., N. Y.
Est. 1868. Tele. 2137 Cortlandt.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

With Wall Street full of vague reports of the serious financial embarrassment of large Chicago interests, accompanied by heavy and aggressive selling by houses with Chicago connections, the stock market weakened yesterday after a strong opening and sold off sharply for the first three or four hours. Declines were general throughout the list, and in many of the conspicuous shares amounted to between 2 and 3 points. Influenced by the decline in prices commission houses became sellers of stocks to a considerable extent, presumably for clients whose slim margins necessitated the avoidance of danger. Toward the close of the day, however, strength developed and a sharp rally ensued, cutting down many of the early losses and closing the market with considerable buoyancy.

***

It was not until after noon that the name of Mr. Joseph Leiter began to be connected with hints which had previously been widely circulated regarding a pending failure of considerable importance in Chicago. Wall Street has believed that Mr. Leiter came through his wheat deal with large profits, and the report yesterday that the young "king of the wheat pit" was about to make an assignment was a great surprise. There was subsequent denial of the assignment part of the stories, although the Chicago dispatches told that Mr. Leiter is to trustee his cash wheat. But in the absence of definite news and details from Chicago the rank and file of Wall Street last night persisted in believing that Mr. Leiter in so frankly disclosing his financial weakness was only working some campaign trick which is part of his plans.

***

The heaviest selling of stocks yesterday came from houses with Chicago connections. Judging from the selling—and this was apparently its object—Chicago was overcome with the news of Mr. Leiter's downfall, was hard hit financially, and was letting go its holdings of stocks. It is to be noted, however, that the Chicago houses who did the heaviest selling are also known as board-room representatives of one of Wall Street's biggest operators. How much of the selling was for Chicago and how much for this operator remains to be seen.

***

One thing that was accomplished yesterday was the shaking out of many thinly-margined accounts. The little bulls during the past few days have been hurt and many who managed to hold on last week were obliged to throw over their long stock yesterday. Another development was the extention of the short interest. Many stocks were sold for the short account by the room traders, and in the opinion of conservative authorities the position of the market at the close was considerably stronger than it had been for some time past.

***

Although in the rally toward the close there was much covering, it was renewed buying by some of the larger interests that was largely responsible for the strength. Of many stocks there were heavy purchases by insiders apparently convinced that the reaction has gone as far as is warranted and that, having had a setback, a continuation of the interrupted upward movement is at hand.

***

Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¼, and $4,000 do. coupon, at 110.

***

In State securities, $5,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Met. St. Railway	1
Chi. & Alton	½	Southern Pacific	½
Consol. Ice pf	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	National Lead	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Brunswick City	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Canada South	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chicago & Northw.	1¼	Reading 2d pf	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
Con. Gas	1⅜	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	1¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Om.	1½
Des M. & Ft Dodge.	⅝	Southern Railway	½
Gen. Electric	⅞	Union Pac. pf.	⅞
Great Northern pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Illinois Steel	½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't. pd	1
Iowa Central	½		
Laclede Gas	1⅝		
Manhattan Cons	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio S. W. 1st 4½s	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	1
Brook. El. 1st t. r.	2¼	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st.	3
		West. Un. c. tr. 5s.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	St. P., M. & M., M. El., Lex. & B. S. 1st.	1¼
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	C. 6s	1¼
St. L. Southw 2d	1	So. Pac. of Ar. 1st.	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,948,631; balance, $4,233,569; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $644,620.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weaker. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days and $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20⅝@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and florins at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par@3c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 108, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅛. Declined—Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 103⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 119¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38. British consols were unchanged at 111¼, for money, and ⅛ lower, at 111 5-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £217,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.40, compared with 165.40 Saturday, and 164.20 a week ago; in Lisbon at 83, compared with 85 Saturday and 82.50 a week ago; in Rome at 107.07, compared with 107.27 a week ago. Gold was quoted in Madrid at 84, compared with 86 Saturday and 80 a week ago.

NEW INSIDE CONFIDENCE.

Manhattan broke down below 108 yesterday, and then rallied sharply up above 109. After the break in the stock there was buying of a much better character than has been seen of late, and last night for the first time in quite a while Manhattan interests were inclined to talk bullishly regarding the stock. Some new turn in transit affairs is responsible for this better feeling—something having to do with the West Street extension. Insiders are not inclined to talk regarding it, but they say that during the past few days there have been developments which have made them much more hopeful on Manhattan's future earnings than they have been for some time. The buying of the stock yesterday was by brokers usually acting for inside interests.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Big banking houses yesterday paid much more attention to the Government loan and its various details than to stocks. Judging from the preparations that have been begun, Wall Street would take a loan many times the size of the proposed issue without any help whatever from the rest of the country. In money market circles it is not believed that the bond issue is to affect rates in the least. A fractional advance in call rates may obtain for a day or two, but further than this it is not expected that the money market will reflect the sale of the bonds. Money yesterday was without change.

TRADERS SOLD SUGAR.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was the most active stock in the market and also one of the weakest. From 140, the stock sold down close to 137, later recovering 2 points of its loss. Traders were sellers of the stock, and the same aggressiveness that was in evidence last week was again to be seen yesterday. Until in the closing rally there was but very little support given to the stock.

BULL TALK ON SPIRITS.

The American Spirits stocks held well in the smash yesterday, neither losing more than fractionally. Neither the common nor preferred was active, inside buying having apparently been stopped while the raids on the market were going on. But it was significant that there was very little of the stocks for sale. Among insiders the deal involving the outside and heretofore competing interests is considered complete. The whole proposition in full detail is promised in the next two or three weeks. Meanwhile inside interests are talking bullishly on both stocks.

ROCK ISLAND BUYING.

Rock Island sold down to 105½ yesterday, but quickly recovered, and closed with only a fractional loss for the day. Inside interests are expressing undiminished confidence in the maintenance of Rock Island's market value. They believe that the stock will sell ex-dividend at the same price that it is selling now—and higher. Friends of the Rock Island management are persistent buyers of the stock.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED.

People close to President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio are steady buyers of both stocks. Apparently their lips have been sealed regarding the plans involving both companies, but they predict important developments within the next few weeks.

BOSTON BULLISHNESS.

No one doubts what the effect on security values will be when the next decisive battle occurs, or when peace is finally declared with its access of territory for this country and a war indemnity. This is why this war makes us much more bullish on stocks than we would otherwise be. With general business good, money cheap, an unprecedented balance of trade in our favor, farmers prosperous, capital confident, railroad earnings large, and crop prospects excellent, there are mighty few inducements to sell stocks even though securities have had a good rise.

It is natural that there should be considerable realizing on top of this advance, but we do not believe that the conversion of profits into cash will be general, or rather we will put it in another way, namely, that there will be buyers enough to take care of sellers' stocks, and when something favorable occurs, it will bring such an increase of buyers into the market that there can be only one result. The public is not yet speculating to the extent necessary to convert one to the belief that prices are on the top crest of the wave. When the public is tumbling over itself to buy stocks and everything looks rosy, then it will be time to look out for splinters. As it is, the outside element is waiting for the war to end or for the end of the conflict to be at least in plain sight.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Intimations of a forthcoming division of surplus by the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Increase of $803,450 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Purchase of $1,680,000 Colorado Central firsts by the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, giving the latter practical ownership of the entire issue.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $30,519,396 in exports of domestic products for May as compared with same month last year, and increase of $134,500,008 for the eleven months of the fiscal year.

Decrease of 4,959 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 24,002 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Restoration of east-bound freight rates, both lake and rail, on the basis of the agreement made at the opening of the season of navigation.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,267
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,951
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	2,716
Flint & Pere Marquette	2,867
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,835
Kanawha & Michigan	1,677
Louisville & Nashville	37,400
Mexican National	3,653
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	6,309
Norfolk & Western	6,444
Rio Grande Western	12,090
St. Louis & San Francisco	12,740
Southern Railway	40,763

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$4,280
Chicago Great Western	5,280
Ohio River	1,566
Pittsburg & Western	8,207
Southern Railway, Memphis Division	3,749

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	June 11.	Increase.
Loans, discounts, investm'ts.	$59,261,600	$187,500
Circulation	1,506,500	50,500
Net deposits	67,864,300	387,800
Dep. with Clearing H's ag'ts.	9,319,400	167,200
Dep. banks and tr. co's.	3,551,800	565,900
Legal tender and bank notes.	4,281,400	*51,900
Specie	3,949,100	219,200
Total reserve	$21,101,700	$900,400
Reserve required	16,841,075	96,950
Surplus reserve	$4,260,625	$803,450

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued.	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	115	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	87	90
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	44	47
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101	101¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	90	95
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	70	76
Mutual of New York	345	352
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on).	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	143½
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	48½	49
Glucose pf., ex div	99½	100¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	29½	30½
International Paper pf	84	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds.	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	441	442
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅜@58⅛.

Bar silver in London, 26⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .29, 22,600 Phoenix at .12@.18.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .25, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .42, 500 Isabella at .25, 100 Mollie Gibson at .26, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Portland at .96, 300 Sierra Nevada at .59.

On the Mining Exchange 14,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02⅜, 500 Elkton at .90½, 5,000 Garfield Consolidated at .14@.14½, 500 Golden Fleece at .32, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .003, 700 Isabella at .25½@.26, 10,000 Jefferson at .04½, 1,000 Justine at .03⅛, buyer 30; 2,400 Lagonda at .21¼@.21@.22, 600 Lillie at .90½@.91, 5,000 Mount Rosa at .12½@.13, 400 Portland at 1.03, 500 Rocky Mountain at .10½, buyer 60; 85,000 Sentinel at .007½@.008¼, buyer 30@.007 cash @.007⅝. 1,000 Union at .10⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pembroke	
Best & Belcher	.25	broke Iron	.16
Breece	.40	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.15	Leadville	.10
Challar	.10	Little Chief	.20
Chrysolite	.09	Mexican	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Ophir	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Phoenix Gold	.12
Crown Point	.10	Potosi	.10
Deadwood	.60	Plymouth Con.	.09
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Savage	.10
Father De Smet	.16	Sierra Nevada	.45
Gould & Curry	.10	Standard Con.	1.50
Hale & Norcross	.50	Union Con.	.05
Horn Silver	1.30	Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.75
Belcher	.05	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.14	Occidental	.50
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Con.	.16	Potosi	.10
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Chollar	.05	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.07	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	1.05
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.05
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.03
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.60	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.22
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.45
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Homestake	40.00	Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.22
Iron Silver	.65	Isabella	.23
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.22
Kingston & Pemb.	.16	Mount Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.05
Leadville Con.	.11	Portland	.95
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.10	Union	.10
		Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Golden Fleece	.30
Havana	.75	Isabella	.25
Lagonda	.22	Jefferson	.04
Rocky Mountain	.06	Justine	.02⅝
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.90
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02	Mt. Rosa	.12¾
Anaconda	.39½	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria Leland	.74	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅜	Sentinel	.007⅝
Cannon Ball	.04	Union	.10¼
Elkton	.89½	Work M. & M. Co.	.02⅝
Garfield Con.	.14		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 13.—Mergenthaler Linotype was the strong feature to-day, rising 8, to 170. Copper stocks were heavy, Montana losing 3, to 206, with ½ rally; Osceola, ⅝, to 51; Old Dominion, ⅞, to 25⅝; Butte, 1, to 23. Late orders strengthened the low-priced trio, Humboldt gaining ⅛, to 5, with ¼ recession; Allouez ⅛, to 5⅝, with ⅛ recession, and Ashbed ¼, to 4¼, with recession to 4. Bell Telephone receded 2, to 273¼. New England was ¼ higher, at 131¾. The general list was fairly steady, save for the arbitrage shares. The market showed some rallying power in final dealings and regained about one-half of the loss. Dominion Coal was ¾ lower, at 233¼. Oregon Short Line new 5s were up 1, at 104½. Pioneer Gold rose ⅛, to 6. Boston and Maine declined 3, to 160. Boston banks have increased deposits by over $3,500,000, and loans by $2,000,000, according to the weekly statements to-day, gaining substantially in surplus reserve, both at home and in New York. Call loans, 1½ to 3; time money, 2½ to 4; commercial paper, 3 to 5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	225
Boston & Lowell	220	222
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	275	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115	116
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	115	116
Maine Central	130	132
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	83	84
Wisconsin Central	2⅝	3

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	5¼	5½
Arnold	16⅝	16¾
Atlantic	30¼	31¾
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	205½	206½
Butte & Boston	123	123½
Calumet & Hecla	..	570
Centennial	14⅞	15
Franklin	13½	14
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	51	51¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5 15-16	6
Quincy	115	116
Santa Ysabel	4¼	4¾
Tamarack	160	..
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	22½	22⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	272½	273
Dominion Coal	233¼	234
Dominion Coal pf.	113¾	113⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	38	38½
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	54½	55½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	23	23½
New England Telephone	130	132
Philadelphia Company	32	33
Pullman Palace Car	188½	189
United States Oil	14	14½
United States Rubber	21¾	22¼
Westinghouse Electric	24	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¼	4⅜
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The market to-day exhibited more firmness than the New York list. With the sole exception of United Gas Improvement, which yielded a point or so after reaching 110½, there was no evidence of weakness, and in the case of United Gas Improvement it must not be forgotten that it has recently enjoyed a rise of 12 points, which strongly suggests profit taking to the fortunate buyer at lower prices. Most of the specialties were fractionally higher. Welsbach Light closely approached 46. Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power, $5 paid, was extremely firm around 15¼, and a good deal of stock was absorbed at that price—some sold higher. Continued large earnings sustained the Choctaws.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22½	22⅞
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	29	29¼
Northern Pacific pf.	69½	69¾
Pennsylvania	57¾	58
Reading t. c.	9¾	9⅞
Reading 1st pf.	23⅜	23¾
Reading 2d pf.	11⅜	12¼
St. Paul	100¼	100⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	160½	161½
Philadelphia Traction	84	85
Baltimore Cons.	23	23¼
Union Traction	17⅝	17¾
Electric Storage	22	23
Electric Storage pf.	24½	26
United Gas Imp.	110	110¼
Welsbach Light	45½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 13, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¾	21½	50	American Cotton Oil..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
..	75	11	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	74¾	74¾	74	74	.....
27¼	27¾	300	Am. Malting Co.....	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
78½	79	250	Am. Malting Co. pf....	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	2,495	American Spirits Mfg.	15	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
38	38¼	2,144	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	39	39	38	38	— ⅛
139¼	139¾	69,749	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	140	140	137¼	139¼	— 1⅞
114½	115½	373	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	114½	114½	+ ½
111⅝	111¾	27,814	American Tobacco	112	112	110	111⅝	— ⅝
118	119½	20	Am. Tobacco pf.....	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	.....
13¼	13⅝	4,635	At., T. & S. F.....	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
32¾	33⅜	23,281	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33⅛	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
19¾	20	1,869	Baltimore & Ohio.....	19½	20	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
7	7½	120	B. & O. Southw. pf...	7	7	7	7	.....
3⅞	4	11,550	Bay State Gas	4	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	51,283	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53¼	53¼	50⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
123	124½	15	Brooklyn Union Gas..	123	123¾	123	123¾	.....
11¼	11¾	400	Brunswick City.....	12⅜	12⅜	11½	11¾	— ¾
51½	52	410	Canada Southern.....	52½	52	52	52	— ¾
13⅛	14½	200	Central Pacific	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	8,890	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
158	..	112	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	+ ½
105⅝	105½	45,286	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	106⅝	106¾	104⅞	105½	— 1¼
64	64½	400	Chicago & East. Ill...	64½	64¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
109¾	110¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
14⅜	14⅝	10,240	Chicago Gt. Western..	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅛
100¼	100⅜	40,416	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	101¼	101¼	99½	100¼	— ⅜
148½	150	102	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	149	149	149	149	— ⅜
125¾	126	1,735	Chicago & Northw....	127¼	127¼	124⅝	125⅝	— 1¼
106⅛	106⅜	14,590	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	107	107	105½	106¾	— ⅛
39	39½	2,750	C., C., C. & St. L....	39	39	38½	39	— ⅛
14¾	15⅛	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
21¼	22	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
16½	19	120	Colorado Midland pf..	18½	18½	18	18	.....
201	201½	2,175	Consolidated Gas	203½	203½	197⅝	201½	— 1⅜
36½	37¼	300	Consolidated Ice	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅝
91	96	114	Consolidated Ice pf....	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+2
13	14	50	Denver & R. G.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
51	52	1,003	Denver & R. G. pf....	51½	51½	51⅛	51¼	— 1⅜
17¾	18¼	1,950	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	18½	18½	17½	18	— ⅝
13⅝	14	255	Erie	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	900	Erie 1st pf.....	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅝
51	53	130	Evans. & T. H. pf....	51	51	51	51	+1
37⅞	38	2,140	General Electric.....	39	39	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
178	179½	525	Great Northern pf.....	179½	179½	179	179	— ½
22¼	22¾	1,235	Hawaiian Sugar	24	24	24	24	.....
105	106½	1,230	Illinois Central	105	105	105	105	+¼
56½	57	500	Illinois Steel Co.....	55	55¼	55	55	—2
9½	10	200	Iowa Central pf.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
17¼	17½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
5½	5⅝	400	Keokuk & D. M.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
18	18½	236	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	18	18	18	18	.....
48¾	50	510	Laclede Gas	50	50	49	49	—1⅞
72½	73	120	Lake Erie & West....	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	.....
52¼	52½	17,980	Louisville & Nashville.	52¾	52¾	51½	52⅜	— ⅛
3	6	30	Manhattan Beach	5	5	5	5	.....
104	104⅜	15,445	Manhattan Con	104¾	104¾	102⅝	104¼	— ⅝
160½	161⅜	3,880	Metropolitan St. Ry....	159	161	158¼	161	+1
103	103½	755	Michigan Central	103	104	103	104	+ ⅛
91	92	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	91	91	91	91	.....
61	62	200	Minn. St. L. 2d pf....	61	61	61	61	— 1⅜
72¾	74	750	Minnesota Iron	74⅜	74⅜	72	72	—2⅜
10¾	11	119	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
34	34½	2,105	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	35	35½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	7,825	Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36⅛	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
35	35¼	693	National Lead Co.....	35	35	34⅞	35	— ⅛
106¼	107	320	National Lead Co. pf..	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
95½	96½	30	New Jersey Central..	96	96	96	96	.....
36	40	600	New York Air Brake..	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
116⅜	116¼	4,756	New York Central	116⅜	116⅝	115½	116⅜	— ⅜
33½	34½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	— ¼
51½	52	665	Norfolk & West. pf....	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
29½	29⅜	11,229	Northern Pacific	30	30	28⅝	29¼	— ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	20,850	Northern Pacific pf....	30	30¼	28¾	29¼	— ⅛
15¾	15⅞	300	Ontario & Western....	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
30	31	40	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	31	31	31	31	.....
52	53	1,000	Oregon R. & Nav.....	52	52	52	52	— ½
73	74	245	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.....	73	73	73	73	—1
29	29¼	680	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	— ⅜
115¼	116	200	Pennsylvania R. R....	115⅜	116	115¾	116	.....
100¾	100⅜	37,475	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¾	101⅞	99¼	100⅝	—1¼
188	189	1,701	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	188½	189½	187	188½	.....
19½	19⅝	260	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
46¾	47¼	2,920	Reading 1st pf.	47⅜	47⅝	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
23¾	24¼	200	Reading 2d pf.....	24	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
25	27	100	Rio Grande West.....	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
64½	67	330	Rio Grande West. pf..	66	66	65½	65½	— ½
61½	62	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	61	61	61	61	—1⅝
7⅞	8	300	St. L. & San Fran.....	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
63	64	285	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
30	30½	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	30½	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
5¼	5½	500	St. Louis Southw	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅜	11½	750	St. Louis Southw. pf...	11½	11½	11	11⅜	— ⅛
76½	77½	550	St. Paul & Omaha.....	76½	76½	75½	76½	—1½
18½	19	400	Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	911	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	30	4,378	Southern Railway pf..	30	30½	29⅝	29⅜	— ⅜
23½	23⅝	4,728	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	24¼	24¼	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	12	1,480	Texas Pacific	12	12	11¼	11⅝	— ¼
..	..	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	7	7	.....
23¾	24⅜	3,370	Union Pacific	24¼	24½	23⅝	24¼	— ½
60	60¼	23,860	Union Pacific pf.....	60¾	60¾	59¼	60	— ½
7¼	7⅝	1,275	U. P., D. & G., tr. r..	7½	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
7	7½	400	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ¼
65½	65⅝	2,245	U. S. Leather pf.....	66	66	65¼	65½	— ¾
21¼	22	5,502	U. S. Rubber.....	21¾	22½	21	22	+1
82	82¾	2,185	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81	83	80¾	82	+2
19¼	19½	1,385	Wabash pf.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
116	121	20	Wells-Fargo Express..	120	120	120	120	.....
..	93	200	West Chicago Street..	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	— ½
91⅜	91½	2,388	Western Union Tel....	91¾	91¾	91¼	91½	— ½
1⅞	2	710	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅛	2	2	2	— ⅛
11	12	175	W. & L.E pf.,$1 as. pd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	—1
Sales.....		523,426						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
10,000 ..... 84¾
2,000 85
1,000 ..... 84¾
Am Tobacco 4s scrip
10,000 91
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 50
10,000 48
At, Jewell Co & West 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 49
4,000 50
At, T & S F adjst 4s
75,000 ..... 66⅝
45,000 ..... 66½
500 ..... 66⅝
1,000 ..... 66½
20,000 ..... 66⅜
54,300 ..... 66½
110,000 66
20,000 ..... 65⅞
58,000 65
11,000 ..... 65⅞
62,000 ..... 65½
10,000 ..... 65¼
10,000 ..... 65½
5,000 ..... 65⅜
20,000 ..... 65½
1,500 ..... 65⅜
2,000 ..... 65⅝
46,000 ..... 65½
21,000 ..... 65⅜
10,000 ..... 65¾
500 ..... 65⅞
15,000 ..... 65⅝
Gen 4s
4,000 ..... 92⅝
500 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92⅜
6,000 ..... 92¾
13,000 ..... 92⅞
8,000 ..... 92⅝
2,000 ..... 92¾
5,000 ..... 92⅞
500 ..... 93⅛
500 ..... 92⅝
10,000 ..... 92¾
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
16,000 104
& O S W 1st gtd
6,000 ..... 102½
4,000 103
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 88
7,000 89
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 ..... 99¾
9,000 100
8,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 99
11,000 ..... 99½
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 105
Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 110⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 90
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 83¾
10,000 ..... 83¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
20,000 ..... 98½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 108
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
6,000 ..... 108½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ..... 105¼
4,000c 105¼
Chi Term Trans 4s
3,000 ..... 85¾
2,000 ..... 85⅞
3,000 ..... 85¾
C, C, C & St L, White W Valley Div 4s
1,000 80
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅜
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000 93
5,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 ..... 92½
8,000 ..... 92¾
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 ..... 16¾
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000 108
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000 110
Total sales..... $2,314,000

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
7,000 100
Erie 4s prior bonds
25,000 ..... 92½
Ft W & D C 1st
18,000 72
Galv, H & H 5s
2,000 ..... 92½
Ind, Dec & West 1st
1,000 ..... 101¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d
7,000 85
Iowa Central 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 100½
Kings Co Elev 1st
10,000 47
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
25,000 20F 103
5,000 103
Louis & Nash unified gold 5s
5,000 ..... 90½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
6,000 20F 102½
Met St Ry gen 5s
5,000 113
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 73¼
8,000 73
Mo, K & East 1st
2,000 98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
16,000 ..... 87¾
4,000 ..... 87½
2,000 ..... 86¾
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 ..... 63¼
10,000 ..... 63⅜
2,000 63
15,000 ..... 62½
4,000 ..... 62¾
Missouri Pacific cons
5,000 101
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000 ..... 78¼
2,000 78
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
5,000 78
5,000 ..... 77¼
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
4,000 120
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
3,000 98
N Y & Harlem 1st coup
2,000 ..... 107½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
6,000 82
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000 ..... 62½
5,000 ..... 62⅝
37,000 ..... 62¾
6,000 ..... 62⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000 97
5,000 ..... 96¾
8,000 ..... 96⅞
16,000 97
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 101
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 114
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
7,000 60
5,000 ..... 60¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000 ..... 106½
Inc A 5s
500 ..... 73¾
Inc B & col trust
5,000 ..... 53⅜
5,000 ..... 53⅝
Penn 4½s coupon
2,000 ..... 112⅛
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ..... 77¼
Peo & Eastern inc
10,000 ..... 17½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
5,000 ..... 111¼
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 ..... 85¾
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 88
8,000 ..... 88¼
St J & G I 2-3-4s
5,000 ..... 80⅛
5,000 80
St L & S F 4s
10,000 ..... 78¾
5,000 ..... 78½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The Only Contest at the Election Over the Chairmanship.

The following ticket was yesterday elected at the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange: President—Charles G. Wilson; First Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Second Vice President—A. W. Peters; Treasurer—John Stanton; Chairman—Valentine Mott; Trustees of Gratuity Fund, Five Years—S. F. Strong and H. Plummer; Members of Arbitration Committee—Thomas A. Hanis, W. J. Currie, W. A. Apers, H. L. Brenan, W. T. Calloway, William P. Eager, and W. Jenks Merritt; Directors, Two Years—A. R. Hawley, C. C. Jacobus, R. M. Knapp, Jr., S. A. Luther, Henry E. Montgomery, H. G. Romaine, R. Schalk, C. E. Thorburn, C. H. Van Buren, and M. H. Wagar; Director, One Year—W. G. Brady; Nominating Committee—S. H. Clarke, C. C. Brown, M. G. Power, A. S. Barnes, S. Salomon, C. T. Ives, and F. H. Nightingale.

There was only one contest—for the Chairmanship. On the regular ticket was William H. Lewis, the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Mott, who was on the members' ticket, received 307 votes, and Mr. Lewis 139. Mr. Mott succeeds Chairman W. F. Daniels, who succeeded A. W. Peters, now President of the Borough of Manhattan, who early in the year defeated Mr. Lewis for the Chairmanship. Mr. Peters as Second Vice President, succeeds J. E. Vall.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108¾
4s, c., 1907	109½	111½
4s, r., 1925	121¾	122½
4s, c., 1925	121¾	122½
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111¼
Currency 6s, 1899	101	102½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65	114	..
Adams Express	100	102
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	115	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22½
Am. Express	126	130
Am. T. & C.	92½	93½
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	37	38
Boston A. L. P.	102	106
Buff., R. & P.	28	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	66½
Canadian Pacific	85½	85¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32⅞	34
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23½	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	73	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31
Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9
Chi. Term. T. pf.	29	30
C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	..
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	85	88
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Colorado Midland.	6	7
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.	..	..
Consolidated Ice	5⅜	6½
Brook. R. T.	53	55
Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅞	106⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	106⅞	106⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	101¼	101¾
General Electric.	38¼	38⅝
Louis. & Nash.	52½	52⅝
Manhattan	104⅞	104¾
Mo. Pacific	36	36
National Lead	34¾	34¾
N. Y. Central	116½	116½
Nor. Pacific	30	30
Nor. Pac. pf.	69⅞	69⅞
People's Gas	101⅝	101⅝
Reading	19¾	19⅞
Southern pf.	29¾	30¼
Tenn. C. & I.	24	24
Union Pacific.	24¼	24½
Union Pacific pf.	60¾	60¾
U. S. Leather pf.	65¾	65½
Western Union.	91¾	91¾

98,120

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	Nor. Pac. 4s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	30½	30½	30½	30½
3,000	Texas Pacific 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½
25,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	38¼	38¾	38½	38⅝
15,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
2,000	Wabash 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
3,000	Wabash 2d.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
$83,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOCIETE HYGIENIQUE ALIMENTAIRE.—The schedules of the Société Hygienique Alimentaire, importer of olive oil and soaps at 81 Greenwich Street, show: Liabilities, $14,995; nominal assets, $7,668; actual assets, $2,366.

SIMMONS & GILBERT.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan has received a writ of replevin against Simmons & Gilbert, manufacturers of furs at 42 East Twelfth Street, for $525 in favor of Mary Manheims, and has put a keeper in the place. They began business on April 1.

EASTERN WHEEL WORKS.—Justice Lawrence yesterday granted a motion to appoint a receiver for the partnership formerly carried on by Alcott & Vultee, under the style of the Eastern Wheel Works, at 90 Chambers Street, in a suit brought by Edward H. Alcott against Henry V. Vultee for an accounting. They dealt in bicycles and supplies. The firm was formed March 1, 1897, and was dissolved Nov. 16, 1897, at which time they had good assets of $4,149, and liabilities of $1,133. After the dissolution it was stated that Mr. Vultee had full charge of the assets, and Mr. Alcott is dissatisfied with the way they have been managed, and he wants a full accounting.

H. ROBINSON COMPANY (CHARLES C. WATKINS, JR., AND EDWARD MOOR, JR.)—Justice Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the partnership between Charles C. Watkins, Jr., and Edward Moor, Jr., who did business under the style of the H. Robinson Company, manufacturers of pills, &c., formerly at 100 Maiden Lane, and appointed Charles C. Watkins, Jr., receiver in proceedings which he brought against his partner, Mr. Moor, for a dissolution and an accounting. Mr. Watkins contributed the capital to start the business, and Mr. Moor managed it. Mr. Watkins alleged that Mr. Moor refused to allow him access to the place of business, and had not given him any detailed statement of the business for eighteen months. As near as he can learn the assets are about $600.

N. GESAS & SON.—N. Gesas & Son., shirt manufacturers at 42 Lispenard Street, did not open for business yesterday, and creditors were very much surprised to find the place close and that the stock had been removed. From inquiries in the neighborhood it was learned that the stock was taken away Saturday, under a bill of sale to the H. B. Claflin Company. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the H. B. Claflin Company, said that N. Gesas & Son had given a bill of sale of all their stock to the H. B. Claflin Company, and the latter had taken possession of the property. They estimate the liabilities at $40,000 and assets nominal. The partners are Nathan Gesas and his son Barnet. They have been in this business about ten years, and claimed a capital of $19,000 in August last, and manufactured the "Dazzler" shirt. In May, 1897, they opened a retail men's furnishing goods store at Rock Springs, Wyoming, which was under the charge of Harry Gesas, who had gone West for his health. They have given a chattel mortgage there for $9,000. Blumenstiel & Hirsch received a claim for $900 from a creditor yesterday, but did not take out an attachment, as the only things left in the factory were the fixtures.

Out of Town.

J. Y. JIMENES & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $12,722 against J. Jimenes & Co. of Monte Christy, San Domingo, in favor of Hutchinson & Vivie of this city, for balance due for merchandise and money advanced from Jan. 1 to June 1 The Sheriff served it on an importer here to attach an account of $1,628. It is said that the attachment will be settled.

Trouble Over a Liquor License.

H. B. Scharman & Sons, brewers, of Brooklyn, through Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, issued a writ of replevin against Herman Mahlar for the recovery of the liquor license for 145 Attorney Street, which license it was claimed belonged to H. B. Scharman & Sons, who advanced the money for it, and for whom the Sheriff made a demand. Mr. Mahlar refused to deliver it and secreted it. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner say that the police authorities arrested Mr. Mahlar for not having the license in a conspicuous place, but he was released by a Magistrate on promising to exhibit the same as provided by law. On the return of the Sheriff an order of arrest was procured and served on Mr. Mahlar, who then delivered up the certificate rather than go to jail.

Receiver Discharged.

Judge Fitzsimmons of the City Court has granted an order discharging James R. Fancher as receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ernest C. Webb, lawyer, of 181 Broadway, as he has paid the judgment against him. Mr. Fancher was appointed on May 9, at the instance of Coxe & Berg.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADELMAN, Adolph, and Loyal Stanion—C. Alheidt	$263
BRADY, John—John Tallon, Jr.	194
BORDMAN, John J.—James B. Kinney	112
BROWNE, John J.—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	47
BAGOT, William J. and Peter—Joseph S. Lesser and another	547
BRAUN, Leopold—White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Co.	664
BEERCROFT, Elizabeth P.—Charles A. Beercroft	187
BREYANT, Ichabod—L. Bauer	93
BEERMANN, Ferdinand—A. Beermann	144
BINDER, William—S. Kraus & Brother	133
COX, Edwin—W. A. Shaw and another, executors	914
CONNEIGHT, Jean—F. D. Campbell	27
COMLY, William—F. J. Appel	38
DAVIS, Lewis K.—E. de Forest and others	1,051
DAVIDSON, George L.—A. C. Davidson	74
DICKERSON, John W. and Gilbert—Armour & Co.	125
DICKINSON, Orison—J. W. Down	135
EMORY, Allan—W. F. Rogers	210
FULTON, Andrew J.—P. D. Winslow	120
FOLEY, James—J. Cunningham	114
FITZGERALD, James E.—New York Distilling Company	250
GOLDSTEIN, Samuel—The Long Island Brewery	252
GRUNDUT, Rachel G.—C. H. Treat	198
HANNIGAN, Patrick—J. T. Smith	78
HUGHES, Anthony A.—J. F. Kernochan, as trustee, deficiency	1,912
HINES, Michael—Herman Jacoby	80
HUTCHINSON, John W., Jr.—M. Brennen and another	221
JOSLYN, Frederick A.—Andrew Patterson and others	544
JONES, Paul—New York History Co.	39
JONES, Lewis L.—N. H. Frost	107
KICK, Emil F.—A. T. Kelly	167
KAUFMAN, John—D. J. Isaacs and another	50
LOWITZ, Solomon—G. Adler	202
LONDON, Bernard—B. F. Stephens	126
LAW, Alexander—P. H. Wemple	111
LAWLOR, James—W. S. Travis	865
MOSES, Morris—B. Kelly	206
MEYERS, Moses, and Paul Scheftel—The Milwaukee Worsted Mills	483
MADDEN, John—A. J. Lennon, costs	27
MUERLER, John H., and Albert Tietjen—J. F. Peters and another	288
MORSE, Jamin S.—J. L. Black	141
MINOGUE, James S.—G. F. Cosbland and another	101
MUXLOW, Herbert H.—A. F. Powers	93
MOORE, Charles E. and Elizabeth—F. P. Forster, costs	115
MARTIN, George H.—C. G. Farrell	27
McDANNOLD, Reuben A.—Snow, Church & Co.	2,147
NEWBERRY, George—Wright Lumber Company, Limited	210
NIEBUHR, Sarah A.—Hyman & Henry Sonn, costs	148
O'CONNOR, John A.—B. H. De Boes & Co.	91
O'CONNOR, John—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	1,665
PAGE, Alfred R.—Harriet E. Page	1,417
POWERS, John F.—H. E. O'Reilly	352
PRATT, William S.—L. T. Hatfield	499
PEARSON, Aylma Y. and Kate—F. L. Lowndes, individually and as trustee	187
RIDGWAY, James—C. H. Nicoll	69
RUHL, Andrew—W. E. Clark & Brother	103
RYDER, George D., and John H. Truesdell—The H. B. Claflin Company	298
SCHWARTZ, William—M. Cohen	607
SPIEDEL, Rose, executrix, &c.—Charles A. Ress	400
SILVERSTONE, Meyer and Abraham—C. Hirsch and another	133
ST. OMER, Mme. Lambelle—Frank Debenham	2,664
STEVENS, David D.—W. Giles	252
STODDARD PUNCTURELESS TIRE Company—Lee H. Stodder	929
TRAITELER, Eugene P.—George P. Davis	45
THORNTON, Mrs. James—John P. Schmenger	1,070
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—William Doscher	525
TOTTEN, William H., administrator, &c.—James A. Campbell, costs	175
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Joseph M. Schenck	500
THE MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—A. Sieburg, costs	233
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—William Nugent	870
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—John W. Nugent, by guardian	740
THE MOSS ENGINEERING COMPANY—Frederick A. Stokes Company	3,293
VAN CLIEF, John—E. Doran	45
VANDERPOEL, Augustus G.—E. Parrett	107
WETTERAU, Daniel—Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another, costs	206
WISHER, Daniel—Hugh O'Neill	124
WEISER, Joseph—Philip Kling and another	822
WEHLER, William—M. Hallman	78

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract—A Plaintiff the Only Buyer at Auction.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Amelia D. Sheffield, to Frederick C. Schmidt, for about $110,000, 11 East Forty-second Street, 22 by 100.5, adjoining the Hotel Manhattan.

Henry M. Denton has purchased from Lewis E. Wood three single apartment houses, with stores, on a plot 40 by 100.11, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Denton will remodel the buildings and enlarge the stores.

William F. Havemeyer is the buyer of the seven-story building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets, recently reported sold by Martin & Brother.

Of the properties under contract to be transferred by William Waldorf Astor to Henry Morgenthau, Mr. Morgenthau has already disposed of the following: To Simon Manges, 81 Avenue A, 25 by 98; to Francis Schlosser, 83 Avenue A, 23 by 100; to George A. Hock, 427 East Fifth Street, 12.6 by 56 and irregular; to Isaac and Emma Schwartz, 120 Seventh Street, 25 by 97; to William F. Jordan, 433 East Fifth Street, 25 by 97; to Henry Fingerhut, 433 East Fifth Street, 25 by 97; to Frederick Schoell, 434 Sixth Street, 25 by 97, and to Agatha Bochus, 436 Sixth Street, 25 by 97.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for George Munson, executor, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the four-story brick building, with store, 164 Orchard Street, 25 by 87.6, and for the estate of Hamilton Fish, to the same firm, 166 Orchard Street, similar and adjoining.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George H. Coutts, for $52,250, the five-story brick building 195 and 197 Franklin Street, 37.3 by 75.11 by 37.6 by 75.7, together with title to an alley, 3 by 50.6, along its easterly side; also, to the same plaintiff, for $5,000, a five-story brick building 329 Washington Street, 25.5 by 60.9 by 25.4 by 60.5, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 72 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,213.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 67 Varick Street, west side, 46 feet south of Vestry Street, 22 by 62.3, three-story and attic brick building. Due on judgment, $31,916.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, 328 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 340.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Hoy, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 112.6 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,341.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Chestnut Drive, north side, 654.7 feet east of Hickory Street, being Lot 98 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, 40 by 101.4 by 40 by 100.9, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,020.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, James T. Williamson, referee, Franklin Avenue, Fairmount, southeast corner of Waverley Place, 40.5 by 90, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, east side, 98.6 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 20, Gordon & Gillingham, owners; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Willis Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 71, Ole Olsson of 658 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 127.6 feet west of Franklin Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, Minerva Hill of 836 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $600.

No. 11 East Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Eliza S. Vatable, premises, owner; Brazier & Simonson, architects; cost, $4,500.

Van Ness Hotel Plans Amended.

Amendments to the plans for the Van Ness Hotel, filed about two months ago, were sent to the Building Department yesterday. The new plans call for a seven-story structure to be erected on a plot 100.8 by 100 at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-first Street. The architect, John R. Hinchman, estimates the cost at $240,000. The owner is Mrs. Frances V. N. Burling.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 13.

COTTAGE or Clinton Place, n w s, 220 ft n of 170th St, 30x100; William McGraw to Mary A. Waterson, quit claim. 1
DIVISION ST, 117 and 117½, 50x91; William F. Mansfield to Morris Kosven..... 16,500
LEWIS ST, s s, 18.1x100; Louis Breuer to Louis J. Bauman and another, 1-3 part. 1
LEXINGTON AV, 708, 22.10x100; Herbert B. Turner to Morton F. Turner et al. 1
LOT 176, Block E, amended map of property of Mapes estate; American Investors' Trust Company to American Investors' Company, quit claim..... 1
SIEGEL ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Theodore Kloess, Jr., to Carrie Kloess, ½ part..... 1
SPRING ST, 75 and 77, 50x112x50x109; William H. Burgess to Ferdinand H. Meia 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 842 and 844, 43.5x irregular; Edward F. Hassey to A. W. Edson, quitclaim..... 1
4TH AV, n e corner of 12th St, 75x105; Wakefield; Frederick C. Dexter to Andrew Silinski..... 1
22D ST, 58 West; James D. Freeman to William H. Cook..... 1
38TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, as widened, 20x98.9; L. Bayard Smith to Florence B. Loew 100
45TH ST, 238 East, 20.8x82.10x24.2; James Bienenfeld to Moses Reeves..... 17,500
62D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Sarah Granger to Charles K. Granger 27,000
72D ST, 344, 16.8x102.2; Abraham Cohen to Ignatz and Katie Offner..... 1
88TH ST, 312, West, 21x100.8; Dora G. Tomlinson to Clarence H. Young..... 1
99TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; John E. Parsons to William Rankin..... 8,500
100TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 95x100.11; Morris Steinhardt to Mount Sinai Hospital, City of New York..... 100
107TH ST, n s, 162 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100,11; Perez M. Smith and another to Mary E. Nichols..... 100
110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11 Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to Philip Dietrich..... 28,000
119TH ST, 111 West, 19x100.11; Frank W. Angel to John W. Fowler, quit claim.. 1
125TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Sigmund Simon to Lena Kreilsheimer..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 103.7x—x103.7; John Cotter to Peter Goetz 6,000
144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; George F. Lewis to William H. Bellinger 1,500
175TH ST, n e corner of Morningan Av, 28.6 x99.8x28x104.9; also, all title to plot adjoining above on w s, 30x104.9x30x110.9; Harriet L. Sonneborn to James P. Sonneborn, ½ part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

COOPER, Helen S., to Richard Willburger; 525 3d Av, 5 years 1,800 2,000
GELLERT, Morris, to Anshel Karnel; 127 and 129 Orchard St, 5 years..... 4,800
GERKEN, Frederick, to the New Commercial Club; 99 and 92 West Broadway, 3 years $5,625 6,375
GREEN, Samuel, to James Canavan; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 10 years.. 1,600 1,800
HEFTER, Leonard, to Julius Fishman; 233 Stanton St, 10 years 1,044
LEVERICH, Annie F., to Emita W. May; 21 East 74th St, 5 years 3,200
PICKEN, Robert, to William Lang; s e corner of Webster Av and 183d St, 5 years 1,140 1,200
WALLACE, W. J., to Mrs. M. A. Seery; 209 West 17th St, 2 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

AGNEW, John R., to Anthony Smyth; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 146th St, 1 year..... 7,000
BURDETT, Stephen D., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 157th St, 1 year..... 1,000
CANAVAN, James, to H. Koehler & Co.; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, store lease, demand 4,500
CONWAY, Edward S., Mary J., and Emily S., to John R. Conway; n e s of 21st St, 210.6 ft n w of 3d Av, 20.6x98.9, 1 year. 3,000
DIERS, John, to Frederick Diers; n s of 112th St, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years.... 2,500
DIETRICH, Philipp, to Amos F. Eno and others, executors; n s of 110th St, 275 ft e of Boulevard, installments 26,000
EARLEY, Cornelius J., to Lulu A. Griffin; w s of Berrian Av, 275 ft n of Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 300
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Hosea B. Perkins; n s of 190th St, 70 ft w of Audubon Av; also n w corner of 190th St and Audubon Av, 1 year..... 12,000
ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 32 to 36, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot; also Lots 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 45A, and 48 to 52, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years..... 8,000
ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 109 to 111, 115 to 118, 130A, and 120 to 130, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years..... 19,000
ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 196A to 207, 142 to 155, 85, 98, 91, 92, and 93, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years..... 15,000
ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lot 208A to 217, 99 to 108, 181 to 141, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near William's Bridge Depot, 3 years.. 16,000
GRANGER, Charles K., to Sarah Granger; n s of 62d St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 13,000
HOLDERMANN, Frederick, to Anita Duchastel; e s of Morris Av, 50 ft s of 150th St, 5 years 6,000
LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Peter Mo-Dowell; old w s of Washington Av, 300 ft s of old line of 182d St, demand..... 2,800
LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Maria Wood; old line of Washington Av, w s, 300 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 4,500
MEAD, Annie H. and Elden G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 38th St, 202.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 2,000
MELA, Ferdinand H., to William H. Burgess; 75 and 77 Spring St, 1 year.... 15,000
McGLYNN, Ann, to Annie W. Clarke; n e s of a lane 33 ft w of Fort Independence St, shown on map of property of Charles Darke, 3 years..... 600
RANKIN, William, to John E. Parsons; n s of 99th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 7,000
SCHOFIELD, Helen, to Helen L. Pearsall; West Farms to Fordham Road, w s, adjoining land of Harriet Valentine, extends to Ann St, 1 year..... 1,000
SMITH, Charles W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57 East 125th St, 3 years 20,000
SONNEBORN, James P. and Harriet L., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e corner of 176th St and Mohegan Av; also all title to plot adjoining on w s, installments..... 6,000
SPANN, James H., to Sarah J. Burby; s s of 74th St, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 5,000
TAUSSKY, Herman, to John Schneider; 2,455 2d Av, 4 years 1,000
VAN WINKLE, Isaac, to Edward H. Van Winkle; 11 to 15 West 88th St, 1 year.. 5,000
YOUNG, Clarence H., to Edward Kent and another, executors, &c.; s s of 88th St, 183 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.... 9,500
YOUNG, Clarence H., to Edward Kent and another, executors, &c.; s s of 58th St, 142 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to George C. Currier ..... Nom.
CAIRNS, Jasper, to Helen L. R. Pearsall. 1,500
CROSBY, Elizabeth M., to Benjamin Gillespie ..... Nom.
FEETER, Margaret C., to Josephine Wandell 15,000
GOOSEN, Behrend, to Henry Helmke..... $600
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Julian M. Gerard 21,038
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Francis S. Bangs..... 14,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Francis S. Bangs..... 14,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mount Morris Bank ..... Nom.
MILLER, Elijah, to Frederick C. Leubuscher 5,000
MOUNT MORRIS BANK to William H. Payne 3,000
STOLZ, George, to J. C. Julius Langbein. 2,000
VAN SCHAICK, Henry, to Carrie Kauffmann 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Raritan Hollow and Porus Brick Company against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... $865
AMSTERDAM AV, 2,402 and 2,404; Michael Plack against Mary McWalters, owner; James McWalters, owner and contractor 60
BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 200x100; the Hudson Plasterboard Company against George Stolz, owner and contractor; George James, contractor..... 64
BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x80.6x irregular; The Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Elizabeth Meyer, owner and contractor. 528
MORGAN AV, n s, 62 ft e of Washington Place, 100x148; Church E. Gates & Co. against Maria V. McCoy, owner and contractor 82
STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Home St, 33x100x87x53; James A. and E. T. Woolf against G. P. Muller, owner and contractor..... 162
VYSE AV, 1,479; Richard Hansen against William McDonald, owner; Charles Cornell, contractor 23
WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 110x115; Neri Adamo and others against E. King and Daily & Carlson, owners; Antonio Pucci, contractor..... 180
7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100; David Prothero against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Morris Wiederman, contractor..... 1,000
8TH AV, 780; Henry R. Worthington, (a corporation,) against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor..... 138
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Morris & Phimister against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 1,861
21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; Morrison & Phimister against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 669
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; David Prothero against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Morris Wiederman, contractor..... 1,100
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; David Prothero against Morris Wiederman, contractor; Rosa Wiederman, owner 1,275
117TH ST, 38 to 44 West; Hugh Frew against William T. Menro, owner; Charles and Henry Thiel, contractors.. 33
145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Missouri B. Houpt against William Turner, owner and contractor.. 1,550
159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x99; 160th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99; Reilly & Mahony against P. P. Ellis, owner; John J. MacDonald, owner and contractor..... 839
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x115; Milton P. Oppenheimer with Henry Acker, 7 payments.....$14,000

Lis Pendens.

LOT 96, map of Westchester Terrace, 24th Ward; Dominick Borgia against Nicola Borgia and others; (for information of deed, &c.;) attorney, E. L. Kalish.
NELSON AV, e s, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.3x15.10x91.11; Edmund Coffin, as guardian, &c., against William A. O'Hea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.
NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10 x92.9x15.10x92.3; Edmund Coffin, as guardian, &c., against William A. O'Hea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.
PEARL ST, n w corner of Ferry St, 24x100; John R. H. Eggers and another against Josephine Kohler and others, (partition;) attorneys, Foley & Powell.
109TH ST, 317 East; Pauline Pati against Martin Kretsch, William A. O'Hea and others, to cancel mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Morse.
115TH ST, 241 West; Fanny Aschelm, executrix, against Abram and Betty Abrams, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Strasbourger.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
155—Rainiro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrol Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rankin vs. O'Donnell.
126—Bkn. & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Oken.
134—E. & A. R. R. Co. vs. ferryb't Vermont.
152—Starin vs. tugboat Howard.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
124—Wohlke vs. S. S. New York.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 531, 503, 1255, 470, 507, 511, 529, 531.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLoughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
84—Lawlor vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
78—Sheffield vs. Mitchell
80—Hyde vs. Wolf.
33—Columbia Bank vs. Berozheimer.
68—Robinson vs. Crawford.
92—Graney vs. Berri.
5—Brewer vs. Mayor, &c.
11—McHugh vs. same.
10—Stemmler vs. same.
9—Calahan vs. same.
20—People ex rel. Walsh vs. Moss.
22—People ex rel. Morris vs. Roosevelt.
1—People, &c., vs. Summer.
12—Slattery vs. Mayor, &c.
13—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Phila. Warehse. Co. vs. Roome.
2—Emil vs. Oldhouse.
3—Spencer vs. Dunn.
4—Coy vs. Martin.
5—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
6—Leyle vs. Lesster.
7—Rodgers vs. Coler.
8—Gildersleeve vs. same.
9—Flannagan vs. same.
10—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
11—M. C. Boynton & Co. vs. Reiss.
12—Quinn vs. York.
13—Shipman vs. Moore.
14—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
15—Rossman vs. Seaver.
16—Hepburn vs. Stoddard.
17—Tayler vs. Tayler.
18—Kalish vs. Kalish.
19—Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
20—Parker vs. Mut. Fuel Gas Generator Co.
21—Muller vs. Muller.
22—Katz vs. Beers.
23—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
24—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Case on. Motions.
1—Meyer vs. Bode.
2—In re Talmage.
3—In re Talmage.
4—Andrews vs. Andrews
5—Cohen vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
6503—Stafford vs. Carigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raltz.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6611—Olsson vs. Mullen.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
6646—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
6764—McElheny vs. Whitman.
6553—Rubin vs. Rubin.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
6318—Leon vs. Leon.
6319—Same vs. same.
5461—Nehibas vs. Nehiban.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Lewis Fullerson.
2—Michael McDonald.
3—Thomas Walsh.
4—Isaac Caplan.
5—Isaac Gurwitz.
5—Robert R. Ullman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
10446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
15867—Rice vs. Moss.
14637—Wolff vs. Jones.
15659—Frees vs. Wolfrath.
14784—Boston Nat. Bank vs. Kilgen.
15469—Hobert vs. O'Sullivan.
16581—Smith vs. Ingersoll & S. Rock Drill Co.
15706—Mestretta vs. Beam.
16428—Elmer vs. Distler.
13869—Phila. & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Wood.
16544—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
16582—Beatty vs. Mfrs. & Publishers' Printing Co.
16408—Fritz vs. Opry.
16414—Picker vs. Andrews.
16456—Leonard vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
15991—Haskins vs. Murray.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
16042—Berlin Machine Works vs. A. T. Englehardt.
16257—Coffin vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden Co.
16524—Kaye vs. Gleason.
16089—Kayser vs. Kohn.
15996—Washbourne vs. P. Henderson & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9318—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11819—Freeman vs. N. Y. City Bap. Mis. Soc.
8977—Zimmerich vs. Openhym.
8978—Vernon vs. same.
8979—De Miet vs. same.
8980—N. Y. Steel and Copper Co. vs. same.
10387—Conlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8665—Wetmore vs. Hillen.
5047—Kaskel vs. Meinecke.
11423—Brainerd S. & H. Quarry Co. vs. Van Schaick.
11424—Same vs. Van Schaick.
11425—Same vs. same.
9362—Vieu vs. Dupré.
9044—Miller vs. Openhym.
9869—Foley vs. Crosstown R. R.
9797—White vs. Thiel.
11053—Manley vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
11096—Cohen vs. Lederer
11097—Same vs. same.
11144—Clarkson vs. Prime.
11369—Taylor vs. Leonard.
11395—Johnson vs. Schweitzer.
11407—Pullich vs. Casey.
9389—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case cn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
9565—Farmelia vs. Minden.
10709—Guttman vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9108—Carberry vs. 3d Av. R. R.
11503—Carey vs. Union Trust Co.
11393—Scharrath vs. Lanelli.
8566—Teeman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5561—Preschel vs. Miner.
10742—Kister vs. Man. Ry. Co.
8892—Maul vs. Cohen.
7767—Hirschman vs. Cohn.
9572—Casey vs. Jones.
11546—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
10561—Lynch vs. Lasch.
10172—Hand vs. Hilton.
9103—Corley vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
10385—Thomas vs. Schwarzkoff.
5297—Ullmann vs. Sexton.
5208—Haberman vs. Co. vs. same.
8260—McGoldrick vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2059—Wolck vs. Sweetser.
8306—Holscher vs. Lockwood.
3343—Weldinger vs. Long Isl. R. R. Co.
9405—Bramberg vs. Charles Brothers.
6721—Daly vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
10917—Thomas vs. Burton.
10910—Zorn vs. Kalm.
11025—Neuzer vs. Nassau Elec. Ry. Co.
8612—Conners vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Thomas E. McCrorey.
2—Eugene O'Brien.
3—Ann Cooke.
4—Horace Theall.
5—Mary L. Everdell.
6—Herman Weiss.
7—Margaret Define.
8—James Fitzsimons.
9—Frank Fox.
10—Peter Scherrer.
11—Bridget Boyle.
12—Same.
13—Napoleon Sarony.
14—Hattie M. Gomez.
15—Susan R. Brooks.
16—Henry J. Newton.
17—Patrick Sheehan.
18—Alphonsus A. Franck.
19—John Green.
20—Alexander Van Rensselaer.
21—George W. Cass.
22—William J. Florence.
23—Anna Parker.
24—Margaret M. Kellback.
25—Sarah Moran.
26—Ann Dowdney.
27—Jacob Mussel.
28—Henry F. Rohn.
29—Hetty M. Gomez.
30—Frederick Jacobs.
31—John S. McWilliams.
32—Catherine Kolsch.

Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Louise V. Arden, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James W. Wilkins, Abraham Mills, Lewis S. Rosenstine, Mary E. Boulton.
At 11 A. M.
Carl Dieckmann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.
1353—Philip R. Underhill.
1857—Bernard J. Steiner.

At 2:15 P. M.
1389—Moritz F. H. Dettaas.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
619—Arden vs. Lynch.
724—Cohen vs. Lynch.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
987—Marthaler vs. Heilbrun.
1043—Oberman vs. Ballback.
833—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry Co.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
4085—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Eisler vs. Richman.
478—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
474—Lake vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
581?½—Hutkoff vs. Mojo
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
1016—Zeltner vs. Bottl's & Mfg. Ass'n.
1077—Browns vs. Stewart.
110—Weil vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
572—Nicholson vs. Diagraph Co.
727—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
728—Same vs. same.
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
1037—Kennelly vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1113—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Luppert vs. Ife.
590—Ehrlich vs. Friedman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1128—Folsom vs. Winters
1204—Brown vs. Flannery.
1212—Rothschild vs. Darragh.
1226—Levy vs. Horton.
2494—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Co.
1155—Weinberg vs. Kosmet.
1158—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
1159—Bradley vs. Weber.
1160—Same vs. Bloss.
1164—Carley vs. Helmuth.
1165—Reichard vs. Thomas.
1166—Herrman vs. Stelfel.
1168—McCanna vs. Baudine.
1170—Solomon vs. Solomon.
1172—Ettinger vs. Max Brithers & Co.
1175—Cardianola vs. De Novoo.
1180—Persch vs. Ham Gee.
1191—Matthews vs. Platt
1214—Gunther vs. Thiel.
1217—Slotkin vs. Steinmann.
1291—Hull vs. Ingram.
1312—Pardio vs. Blumenthal.
1337—Juridini vs. Ashey.
1338—Lippman vs. Salter
1389—Mason, Au & Magenheimer Co. vs. Tolk.
1340—Curran vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1342—Gaus vs. Bischoff.
1343—Same vs. Harris.
1344—Same vs. Lebermann.
1345—Simon vs. Kahn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1348—Corrigan vs. Reilly.
1349—Maher vs. Gondalfi.
1350—Rosenbaum vs. Schlumovitz.
1351—Bosser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1352—Cohen vs. same.
1353—Blum vs. French Mirror Plate Co.
1354—Blumberg vs. McCauley.
1355—Berliner vs. Kimball.
1356—Ingraham vs. Stenger.
1357—Cullen vs. De Riservera.
1358—Pollach vs. Harris.
1359—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Saalfield Pub. Co.
1360—McNamara vs. Steinthal.
1361—Coffin vs. Southern Nat. Bank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
5048—Davidoff vs. Wolff
5076—Chase vs. Dahlke.
5231—Feldman vs. Echenfelder.
4523—Ry Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
4908—Helmerdinger vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
3258—Forrest City Bank vs. Hickey.
313—Weidenfeld vs. Ludwyck.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills
5055—Doppler vs. Cooke.
3348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
5296—Thorn vs. Curran.
5098—Moschowitz Bros. vs. Clark.
5166—Bresaan vs. Mintz
5040—Wald vs. Gottlieb.
5152—Schneeman vs. Eidt.
5131—Maillard vs. Blottner.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams
3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.
4854—Westcott vs. Samuel.
4876—Dimond vs. Teller.
5044—Patterson vs. Harris.
4964—Maxwell vs. Tausig.
4782—Miner vs. Hill.
4847—Doblin vs. Fagan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Herrman for the People.
1—Patrick Farrell. Pleadings.
1—John Gleason.
2—Joseph Franklin, John Mooney.
3—Frank Sampson.
4—William Gamble, Charles Harmon.
5—Thomas Moran, John Ryan.
6—George Tracey.
7—Otto Walter.
8—Charles Wood.
9—Frank A. Kellar.
10—William B. Cooke.
11—John Kelly.
12—Joseph Goldstein.
13—Thomas Ryan.
14—John Walsh.
15—Theodore P. Taft.
16—Charles M. Jelliff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Hennessy for the People.
1—Robert Hill.
2—John D. Smith.
3—John McDonald.
4—Joseph Gordon.
5—Samuel Curley.
6—George Murray.
7—Michael McNulty, William P. Kehoe.
8—Jacob Schwartz, Louis Levy.
9—Henry Adler.
10—Michael Hart.
11—Alexander McCarthy.
12—Simon Grossman.
13—Charles Fehr.
14—Minnie Simmons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU DEAD.

He Was at One Time Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 13.—Sir Adolphe Chapleau, former Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and Secretary of State of the Dominion, and one of the great French-Canadian statesmen, died here a few minutes after noon.

Joseph Adolphe Chapleau was born in Quebec Nov. 9, 1840. When a young man he was private secretary to D. B. Viger, a Lower Canada statesman. Later he started a newspaper in Montreal. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and soon distinguished himself as a criminal lawyer. In politics he adhered to the Conservative Party, and advocated confederation. In 1867 he was elected a member of the first Legislature of Quebec, from his native County of Terrebonne. In 1878 he became Queen's Counsel.

In 1875 he was chosen to represent his party in a joint debate with Joly, the Liberal leader, and acquitted himself with such credit that he was immediately called into the De Boucherville Ministry, as Provincial Secretary and Registrar. At a meeting held in Montreal in 1878 he was elected leader of his party. In 1879 he became Premier of Quebec and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works. In 1882 he became Secretary of State of Canada, which position he held until 1892, when he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Since he retired from that office he had taken no active interest in politics. He was for some time Professor of International Law in Laval University.

As an orator he had no equal among French Canadians. His style is said to have been very much like that of Gambetta.

EXCURSIONS.

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" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier,8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
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AUCTION SALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the estate of HERMAN OCHSENKOPF, deceased.—Pursuant to an order of the Surrogate's Court, County of New York, entered on the seventeenth day of June, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following book accounts and personal property, viz.: Curtis, $1.00; Kingston, $25.00; Such, $1.00; Frank Miner, $2.00; Champagner, $1.75; Petrie, $4.00, Mrs. Leland, $22.25; Groff, $1.50; Capt. Miles, $16.25; Abbott, $2.00; Martin Conley, $16.00; Wall Street, $2.50; Eastman, $5.00; Charles, (8th Avenue,) $1.30; Sac. the Actor, $1.00; George Knaber, $80.00; Elcken, $0.70; Wright, $1.00; Barber, 225 Ninth Avenue, $11.25; Post, $8.30; Mr. Giles, $3.60; Becker, $3.00; Stern, $3.00; W. M. Laurence, $22.60; Berg, $30.00; Miller, 30th Street, $1.00; Van der Norden, $0.50; Barker, 31st Street, $0.75; S. Schoos, $7.25; Gus Hug, $15.60; Teglor, $1.00; Arnold Dolondson, $1.00; Dodge, $65.35; Lattan, $210.00; E. Baldwin, $2.50; Strong, 34th Street, $18.80; Col. Eddy, $5.00; Cullen, (Bd. of Electrical Control,) $2.50; Board of Electrical Control, $1.10; Robert Howe, $5.00; Silly Button, $2.00; Wallace Straiton, $4.00; George Dobson, $7.35; B. N. Levine, $1.00; S. Dobson, $1.85; George Dobson, $1.20; Major Totten, $1.00; Miller, $0.10; Garret, $0.35; Dauk, $0.10; Baker, $0.35; Armstrong, $0.10; Smith, $0.30; Ball, $1.40; Dr. Leach, $0.60; F. Neuffer, $2.50; Chas. L. Strong, $1.00; gold watch and chain, pair sleeve buttons, (gold;) pair of sleeve buttons, (ivory;) silver pencil-case and gold pen, one cigar pin, (rooster;) one note Geo. S. Langdon, dated Feb. 20, 1896, 3 months, protested, $150.00; one note Geo. S. Langdon, dated Feb. 20, 1896, 3 months, protested, $100.00; one note C. H. Schunemann, dated Oct. 20, 1894, demand, protested, $77.00; one note C. H. Schunemann, dated Dec. 28, 1894, demand, protested, $48.50; one draft, Irving D. Baldwin, dated June 7, 1894, drawn on D. M. Munyon Co., $12.50; one certificate Magnetic Ore Milling Co., 50 shares, $10 per share; one certificate Oriental Gold Mining Co., 50 shares, $25 per share; one certificate Miller Gold Mining Co., 50 shares, $10 per share; one pair of opera glasses.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
CLIFFORD BOESE, Executor.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The man who travels has not as pleasant a time as a good many of us who stay at home seem to imagine. He suffers from indigestion because he hasn't the time to masticate his food properly. The glare of the sunlight as it flickers through the car window, while the train is rushing along, is very bad on the eyes, particularly when the stomach is out of order. The traveling passenger agent of a Western railroad writes: "I think that Ripans Tabules have helped my eyes, for while I have had considerable trouble with them for the past five years, since using the Tabules they feel wonderfully better. Your medicine is certainly a blessing, and I can't recommend it too highly."

A new style package containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some druggists' instead of the usual glass vials. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the cheapest cartons (120 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1316 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND T. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c.
HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Admr., 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. GREENLEAF C. WAGENER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw8mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND T. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c.
HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Admr., 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Mary Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, and if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar-
[L. S.] nold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of [SEAL] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. je14-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their transacting business, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CALINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. j14-1aw6mTu

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je14-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beckmann, Westbrook, and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

J. F. SMYTH, J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernhard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 403, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPHSON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, its duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN W. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1898, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the village of Stapleton, County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three; also lot number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four; also in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, and four hundred and seventy-eight; also lots numbers four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS K. HAND, Referee.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw8wTu&F.

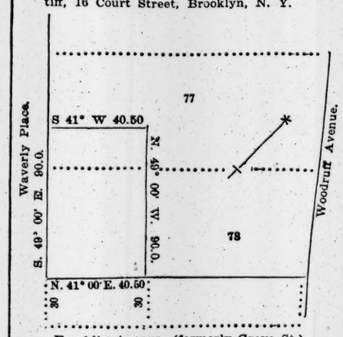
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brooks and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment, made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

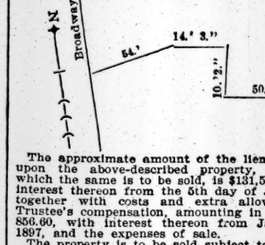
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running; thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Manston, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years from the next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.
39th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $151,510.37, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1898, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.90, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Friday, June 17, 1898, same time and place.—Dated N. Y., June 8, 1898.

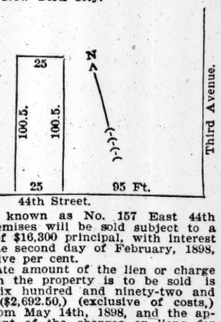
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

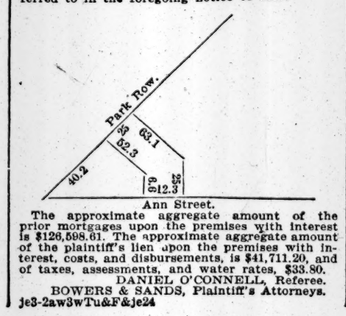
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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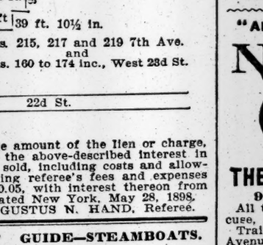
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer, subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,780.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains

THE WAR REVENUE TAXES

Effects of the Prospective Stamp Duties on Transfers of Real Estate.

CONTRACTS AND DEEDS TAXED

Actual Values Must Be Known by Internal Revenue Officers—Probable Curtailment of Sales for "A Nominal Consideration."

Some interesting points are suggested to real estate dealers, lawyers, and other persons concerned in transfers of realty by the stamp tax which the War Revenue bill imposes on contracts, deeds, mortgages, leases, &c. Each deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be transferred, must bear a fifty-cent internal revenue stamp when the consideration or value is between $100 and $500, and an additional fifty-cent stamp for each additional value of $500 or fractional part thereof. Contracts of sale will have to pay a stamp tax of 10 cents each when not otherwise provided for in the new law.

An important effect of the real estate clauses of the War Revenue bill, it is believed, will be the curtailment or complete breaking up of the practice of transferring real estate for nominal considerations. Persons who, after the prospective law is in operation, desire to engage in realty transactions involving the naming of fictitious values must find some way of satisfying the Internal Revenue Collector as to the actual values, for each $500 of value must pay a fifty-cent stamp tax to the United States Government. The suggestion was made by members of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday that the Federal Government had no right to compel the disclosure of actual prices in real estate sales. On this and kindred points George W. Van Siclen, a lawyer, who has given the general subject a great deal of study, commented as follows:

If the United States revenue law should enact that the conveyance must state the exact amount of consideration for real property such a law could not be enforced. The only thing that could be done would be to authorize the Revenue Collector to estimate a value on the property, (a matter for which he would generally be quite incompetent,) or to place a penalty upon the failure to state the exact consideration and then collect the penalty. The latter might be done by making a deed void or useless unless stamps were put on it to the amount of the penalty. I doubt, however, whether any such enactment would be Constitutional. Men have a perfect right to name or not to name the amount of the contract in a deed or bill of sale.

The Old Stamp Act.

There was no difficulty under the old Stamp act of 1862 in collecting upon all deeds, conveyances, and mortgages that were made in the State of New York. Under that law our State courts held that a deed would be omissible to quit revenue stamps invalidate an instrument unless the intention to defraud the Government of the stamp duty was proved, and in order to use an instrument as evidence on a trial the party or his lawyer might stick on a stamp and cancel it right there before handing the paper up, and it was not for the State Court to question it. The Constitutional point was decided against the Government. In so far as a State court could make such a decision, in the case of More vs. More, 47 N. Y., 467. That decision will control in this State unless it is reversed by the United States courts.

In any event I do not think that the revenue law will have any effect on the statement of a nominal consideration in a deed. If a man does not want the consideration known he often would rather go to the expense of the tax stamp than to publish his private affairs. The burden of a stamp tax on deeds and mortgages will not affect in the slightest degree the number of real estate sales and loans in the City of New York.

Richard V. Harnett, President of the New York Real Estate Exchange, said that while the Federal stamp tax on contracts, deeds, and mortgages might have the effect of curtailing transactions in fictitious values, he did not think that the general volume of real estate business would suffer. "The real estate dealers and brokers are law-abiding men," said Mr. Harnett "and they will respect the Federal laws. Of course if this new tax law insists upon the disclosure of the actual price paid for a piece of real estate I suppose that there will be fewer transactions for 'a nominal consideration.'"

J. L. Wells's Opinion.

James L. Wells said:

I am a real estate broker, and not a lawyer, therefore I cannot discuss this stamp tax law from any legal point of view. As a real estate broker, my opinion is that the proposed tax on contracts, deeds, and mortgages will have no deterrent effect on real estate transactions. It may affect some methods, but if a man gets a chance at a good bargain in real estate he is not going to be influenced by any question of the number of Government stamps that he must put on his deed.

Another thing to be noted is that the seller pays this Federal tax, and if he can get a satisfactory price for his property the tax will not bother him. I cannot say as to how far the law will restrain or curtail transactions for nominal considerations. Of course New York will have to pay the greater part of this particular tax, for New York City is the greatest real estate market in the world.

Louis V. Bright, Secretary of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said that many real estate men were eagerly awaiting the publication of the final text of the War Revenue bill as finally enacted. He did not believe it would interfere with the legitimate course of real estate business. All classes of people expected to pay war revenue taxes.

One of the effects of the Federal stamp tax on conveyances of real estate will be to check the practice of transferring property from one person to another merely for temporary purposes or as business expedients. Real estate lawyers say that it is a very common thing to transfer realty back and forth for nominal considerations in order to cover other transactions in which the actual owners of the property may be engaged. Such transfers have been comparatively inexpensive, but now each $100,000 worth of property must pay $100 tax.

Another point that was commented on by members of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday was the large amount of New York City property now held by stock companies, of which transfers of stock are frequent. The question was raised whether in case of the sale of all the shares in one of these real estate stock companies there would be any stamp taxes on conveyances, in addition to the regularly provided stamp tax on shares of stock.

THE STAMP DISTRIBUTION.

Internal Revenue Officers Here Receive No Word from Washington.

The United States Internal Revenue Collectors in this city are anxiously awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department in Washington regarding the method to be followed in distributing the large number of internal revenue stamps which will be required under the provisions of the War Revenue bill. Although this new stamp business is expected to treble, if not quadruple, the business of the internal revenue offices in this city, the Collectors have received no further advices from Washington than to provide for extra business. The Second and Third United States Internal Revenue Districts are on Manhattan Island. Together, they have been doing about $8,000,000 of stamp business annually. Experienced officers in the service say that the new stamp law will increase this aggregate annual business to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000.

There will be an enormous increase in the number of stamps to be handled, as the new law authorizes the issue of these revenue stamps in denominations of one-eighth, one-fourth, three-eighths, one-half, and five-eighths of a cent, as well as stamps for 1, 2, 3, and 4 cents and upward. The Internal Revenue Stamp Act of 1862 did not authorize the issue of any stamps of less denomination than 1 cent. Proprietary articles, medicines, and perfumeries will pay the greater part of the new stamp taxes, and many manufacturers of such goods have already made application at the Second and Third District Internal Revenue offices for large quantities of the new stamps.

Charles H. Treat, the Collector in charge of the Second District, said yesterday that he did not know in what manner the Government proposed to distribute the new stamps. It was possible that the Treasury Department would designate distributing stations, making them sufficiently numerous to supply the widespread demand.

Federal Inspectors of tobacco and cigars will have much additional work to do under the new law. Every stock of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes must be inventoried and reinspected. The new tax is imposed on all tobacco in stock in excess of 1,000 pounds in each case, and on all cigars and cigarettes in stock in excess of 20,000. This work it is calculated will require considerable increase of clerical force.

Stock Exchange brokers are expected to be large patrons of the stamp selling stations as soon as the new internal revenue stamps are ready. Each transfer of stock or bonds must be paid for by one of the new revenue stamps.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Not a Tax Upon Property, Therefore It Is Constitutional.

In a brief comment on the prospective Federal tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property, Mr. Rush Taggart in THE TIMES of last Sunday suggested that somebody might raise the question of the constitutionality of this tax, inasmuch as it invaded a province hitherto controlled by State statute. A New York lawyer, who prefers not to be named in this instance, but who has been identified with much important inheritance tax law litigation, said last evening:

The Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States has no power to regulate inheritances. That is exclusively within the province of the States. It has power, however, as was held in the case of Scholey vs. Rew, (23 Wall., 331,) to impose an excise or duty upon the transfer or devolution of property by devise or inheritance. It also has Constitutional power to levy a tax upon all deeds or upon checks, or any other form of taxation within the definition of duty and excise.

The Supreme Court of the United States has settled the point that a tax upon inheritances is not a tax upon the property itself, but is a tax upon the right to inherit or the right to devise and is essentially a duty or excise, as that term was understood at the time the Constitution was adopted. The present tax, however, is graduated, depending upon amount and not upon degrees of relationship. The question has never as yet been squarely decided whether excises and duties must be equal. The only provision of the Constitution is that all excises and duties shall be "uniform throughout the United States." It has been intimated by Justice Story and other Judges that this meant simply uniform geographically, and had nothing to do with the inherent equality or uniformity of the tax.

The whole question was argued at length in the first hearing of the income tax cases, (157 U. S., 586,) by W. D. Guthrie of New York, and Judge Field, in his opinion, follows the argument and discusses the whole question. This question as to the true interpretation of the phrase "uniform throughout the United States" was not decided in that case by the Supreme Court, and is still really an open question.

HOW FINANCIERS VIEW THE BONDS.

No Doubt that the Popular Loan Will Be a Success.

Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan said last evening that he would have no knowledge of the plan and scope of the Government war loan until he received the application blanks and official instructions from the Treasury Department. He expected to have them to-day. In the absence of such official data he declined to discuss the loan, the part the Sub-Treasury would play, the allotment to this city, and the proportion that popular subscriptions would bear to investments by banks and corporations.

The general sentiment in Wall Street yesterday was that were the war loan bonds offered in this city without restriction and with a par limit as the lowest bid, the two-hundred-million-dollar issue would in a day be many times oversubscribed, and that the bonds would command a handsome premium. The underwriting syndicate of the National City Bank, Vermilye & Co., and the Central Trust Company, for instance, would take the whole loan with alacrity. As to the City Bank, it has been ready to aid the Government in floating any loan ever since the Spanish situation was rendered acute by the destruction of the Maine. The City Bank acts for itself and the vast interests in its clientage, as do its co-underwriters.

Many other banks and financial institutions were and are ready to be equally prominent. If they did not come before the public it was because their willingness to aid was long ago pledged to or understood by Secretary Gage. Should the success of the popular loan not be as great as is anticipated—a result wholly unlooked for—there would be no lack of subscribers in block.

President F. D. Tappen of the Gallatin Bank repeated his declaration that the withdrawal of the money necessary for the loan would not cause a money stringency. He expected that the shrinkage consequent to the subscriptions would be hedged around with proper and prudent safeguards. As in the case of the Union Pacific money, the call for subscriptions would, doubtless, be made at proper and convenient intervals, while another element of safety, so far as the money market was concerned, would be the almost immediate putting in circulation, on account of war disbursements, of the money received for the 3 per cent. war bonds.

Some interest was excited by a suggestion that the popular subscription would be a drain on the savings banks. This was met by the assertion that no greater depletion of balances than would result in an employment of surplus funds would result, while many subscribers who would pay with savings bank hoardings would invest speculatively, sell at a premium, and re-deposit the proceeds.

COLLECTOR MOORE NOTIFIED.

Informed that War Taxes on Beer and Tobacco Become Effective To-day.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn received late last night a telegram from N. B. Scott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, informing him that the war tax on beer and tobacco will go into effect to-day. The dispatch is as follows:

New law in effect to-morrow, the 14th. Rate on beer, $2 per barrel, 7½ per cent. discount. Tobacco, 12 cents a pound; 2, 3, and 4 ounce tobacco and snuff abolished, and 1 2-3, 2½, and 3 1-3 ounces substituted, respectively. One ounce smoking tobacco provided imprint figure of new denomination with rubber stamp. Cigar and cigarettes, over three pounds, $3.60; cigarettes, less than three pounds, $1.50. Imprint delivered at new rate, and make report as heretofore instructed. Imprint immediately to meet all demands.

The Tax on Bank Checks.

Speaking of the Federal stamp tax on bank checks, Thomas G. Shearman yesterday said: "This law will have a more sweeping effect than its framers doubtless intended. In my opinion it will put a stop to the use of checks for small sums. A clause exempting checks for small sums from the payment of a stamp tax was inserted in the War Revenue bill, but subsequently was stricken out. A very large proportion of the bank-check business consists of checks for sums of $20 and less. This check business, amounting in this country to fully $30,000,000 daily, will practically be done away with. Farmers and other individuals who frequently have occasion to pay small bills will use the currency rather than bother with buying and sticking a stamp on each check."

PENSION AGENTS WARNED.

Commissioner Evans Says Vouchers Must Be Executed More Carefully.

H. Clay Evans, United States Commissioner of Pensions, has issued the following circular to agents in his department:

Recent investigation had by this bureau to ascertain the methods employed by public officials in executing pension vouchers has demonstrated an almost total disregard of the laws and regulations governing the subject. It is clearly evidenced that the illegal, lax, indifferent, and perfunctory procedure now extant has become a menace to the proper and safe conduct of the affairs of this bureau, so far as it relates to the payment of pensions, and special efforts are contemplated to correct the existing abuses.

While it is believed that many officials who assist in the execution of pension vouchers have no conception of their criminal liability in the premises, it is equally certain that many others, to secure an advantage in the numerical number of their clientage, knowingly and willfully resort to violations of the law. To the end that the former class may profit by this notice, this circular is issued.

There can be no justification in the prevalent haste and laxity existing in many offices, by which post-dating, false certification, false claim and "stock" witnesses have become a factor in the administration and acknowledgment of pension vouchers. It is the intention of this bureau, where the facts warrant such action, to institute criminal proceedings against the parties who indulge in these illegal and irregular practices, and they are warned accordingly. By following strictly the instructions printed on each voucher, the matters complained of may be entirely remedied.

Two Indictments Dismissed.

Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed indictments for manslaughter, second degree, against the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company. The indictment against the Metropolitan Traction Company was for the death of Elizabeth Hoyt Andrews, Feb. 6, 1894, and that against the Third Avenue Railway Company was for the death of James A. Dermody, May 30, 1895. The indictments were dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence to convict.

SITUATION IN BROOKLYN

Many Republicans There Are Likely to Vote Against Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

POSTMASTER WILSON IS ONE

He Comes Out Emphatically in Opposition to Mr. Woodruff and Gives Reasons—The Attitude of ex-Sheriff Buttling.

Although Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has succeeded in electing a practically solid delegation from Kings County to the Republican State Convention there are signs that he will not command united Republican support at the polls. His machine rolled over the Low men at the conventions of 1897, but the Woodruff candidates were unmercifully slaughtered at the polls, coming in a bad third in the race. They included every machine leader of prominence in Brooklyn except Woodruff himself and Michael J. Dady. Walter B. Atterbury ran for Sheriff, Theodore B. Willis for Register, George H. Roberts, Jr., for Borough President, and R. Ross Appleton for President of the Council. This year Mr. Woodruff is to come before the voters himself, and knives are sharpening all over Kings County.

Postmaster Francis H. Wilson yesterday came out against Mr. Woodruff in an emphatic manner. He said that Woodruff had assuredly carried Kings County, but that he had done the same thing in 1897 with disastrous results. "After that," he said, "it was to be supposed that the party could not afford to place the same leaders at the front in 1898. In the present temper of the Brooklyn Republicans it does not seem to me wise to submit the leadership which invited defeat last year to a second test.

His Bad Associates.

"Mr. Woodruff is in close alliance with men whose names are identified in the public mind with gross scandals, which have engaged the attention of Grand Juries, District Attorneys, and investigating committees. He has at no time condemned nor repudiated these men, and some of them were his active allies at the recent primaries. They count Mr. Woodruff's victory as a vindication for themselves. This is sure to make trouble for Mr. Woodruff when he becomes a candidate."

Referring to Mr. Atterbury's victory at the primaries in the Twenty-third Ward, Mr. Wilson significantly said that the votes cast were mainly those of Tracy men. "It is undisputed," he said, "that the Republicans who carried the ward last year by such an overwhelming majority against Mr. Woodruff's candidates refused to register, in the main, and did not take part in the primaries. Numbers of them said that they were too disgusted to take any further interest in politics, and many declared that they preferred not to be bound by participating in the primaries to support the Republican nominees at the polls."

There is a growing belief that the action taken by Mr. Woodruff on Saturday in electing Jacob Worth a delegate to the State Convention from Mr. Woodruff's district will not secure the end desired. It is said that Mr. Worth will decline the Lieutenant Governor's offer. Mr. Worth has always had the reputation of standing by his friends, and Mr. Woodruff has made it very plain that if Mr. Worth comes back into the machine fold he cannot bring ex-Sheriff Buttling with him.

Mr. Buttling's Independence.

Mr. Buttling, for his part, evidently intends mischief, for his delegates unanimously staid away from the Assembly district convention. It is rumored that this was done for the same reason that the Twenty-third Ward Low men staid away from the primaries—in order that they may be free to act as they choose at the polls.

Mr. Woodruff yesterday admitted that his election of Mr. Worth as a delegate was not based on any intimation that Mr. Worth would accept. His election," said the Lieutenant Governor, "was due entirely to my desire to have him elected. I talked with some of his friends about it, and they agreed with me that it was a good thing to do and that it was a compliment that they would appreciate. I did not consult Mr. Worth.

"As for Buttling, the best thing he can do is to become a Democrat. It will be better for the Republican Party that he should leave it in name as he already done in fact. It would please me to see the Democrats get him. When he found himself beaten in his own district he went from one district leader to another begging them to send him as a delegate, but not one of them would consent."

WALL OF BUILDING CAVES IN.

Frank Christ Was Writing About Its Condition When the Crash Came—Workmen's Narrow Escape.

A large part of the north wall of the four-story brick building at 122 and 124 Elizabeth Street collapsed yesterday morning. The part which fell gave timely warning, however, and allowed a gang of eight Italians who were excavating beneath it to get away in time. Pat Drury, the foreman who had charge of the men, saw the bricks crumbling, and he ordered them out of the pit. They had scarcely gotten out when the wall fell out from the basement to nearly the top of the second story.

At 126 Elizabeth Street, next door to the place, an old and condemned building had been removed and workmen, under Contractor Philip Goldfair of 19 Allen Street, were digging the excavations for a cellar for a new building. The building of which the wall fell had been condemned by the Building Department. It was occupied by Wullum & Christ, packing box manufacturers, who occupied the two upper stories. Charles Bennett, a wholesale milk dealer, occupied the two lower stories. There were 140 quarts of milk in the building at the time.

Frank Christ was seated at his desk writing a letter to Daniel O'Leary, the Factory Inspector, in reply to a letter from O'Leary calling for some alterations. Mr. Christ's desk was close to the north wall. He had just concluded the sentence: "On account of the building being condemned by the Building Department we are compelled to move, as the building is liable to fall at any moment," when the wall fell out. Mr. Christ was covered with mortar and debris, and came perilously near going down with the wall.

Chief Inspector O'Connor of the Building Department was present. He stated that the building had been condemned and shored up. It was the purpose to tear down the structure as soon as the occupants got out, but the wall did not wait for that. The building belongs to a man named Allen, whose address no one seemed to know. No one was hurt.

TROLLEY OVERTURNS COUPE.

Three Girls Spilled Out and One's Shoulder Dislocated.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon a coupé driven by Daniel Archer of 612 West Forty-eighth Street was overturned by a west-bound trolley car, and three young women were spilled out on the pavement. They gave their names as Mary and Susan Neilson and Gertrude Andrews of 4 Park Street, Jersey City.

The party was being driven toward the Fifty-ninth Street entrance of Central Park. The horses attached to the coupé were going at a brisk speed, and the velocity of the trolley car was great. When the motorman howled to the driver to stop, instead of stopping he whipped up his horses, intending to cross the track before the trolley came up to him. The trolley car hit the coupé full on the side, overturned it, and carried it several feet along the pavement. The young women were assisted into the Plaza Hotel. It was found that Miss Susan Neilson had her right shoulder dislocated. She was attended by a physician in the hotel. The other young women, with the exception of a few scratches, escaped injury.

Policeman Stanley of the Central Park police arrested William Little, the motorman of the trolley car and took him to the Arsenal. The young women promised to go to the Arsenal and make a compiaint, but failed to appear, and Little was discharged.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

School Buildings for Use as Children's Playgrounds Are Selected—The Borough Board.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx and the Board of Education both met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Education in Grand Street, the former body at 4:30 P. M. and the latter one hour later.

Most of the business transacted by both bodies was with reference to selecting public school buildings below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to be used as covered playgrounds for children during the Summer months. Commissioner Burlingham, at the meeting of the borough board, brought up for consideration a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Education designating the schools to be used for playground purposes, and had it amended by adding the words "that the Committee on Sites and Buildings are hereby authorized to exclude any of the above-named buildings, and to designate others in their stead or in addition thereto, in their discretion." The public schools designated in the resolution for playgrounds are:

No. 2, at 16 Henry Street; No. 16, at 208 West Thirteenth Street; No. 25, at 330 East Third Street; No. 37, at 113 East Eighty-seventh Street; No. 48, at 124 West Twenty-eighth Street; No. 49, at 237 East Thirty-seventh Street; No. 56, at 351 West Eighteenth Street; No. 57, at 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; No. 75, addition to 37 Hester Street; No. 84, at 430 West Fiftieth Street; No. 104, at 413 East Sixteenth Street; No. 105, at 269 East Fourth Street; No. 107, at 274 West Tenth Street; No. 112, at 83 Roosevelt Street; No. 117, at 170 East Seventy-fifth Street; No. 120, at 187 Broome Street; No. 128, at 179 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and No. 131, at 272 Second Street.

The central board later confirmed the borough board's action. The sum of $15,000 is appropriated for the purpose, and President Hubbell remarked that inasmuch as the board was to make the appropriation it would control the schools as playgrounds during the Summer months, instead of any other associations.

Other business done by the Board of Education was a report by Commissioner Kelly in regard to the $1,000,000 wanted for completion of, and furniture for, the new schools. The Controller informed the Commissioner that new bonds for that purpose could not be issued, but that he would bring the matter up before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and try to have the amount included in the tax levy.

Teachers' Board of Examiners.

The examination of candidates for appointment as members of the board of four, who, with the City Superintendent, shall constitute the Board of Examiners of applicants for teachers' licenses in this city, was to have taken place yesterday, but has been postponed to July 15 by the Civil Service Commissioners.

JERSEY CITY WATER FRAUDS.

Mayor Hoos Files Complaints Against Firms for Tapping the City's Street Mains.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday filed complaints with Chief of Police Murphy to the effect that several firms had been using city water without paying for it, and that the manner in which they obtained water constituted a fraud. They had formerly received the water through meters, but notified the city that they had arranged to get water from wells, and the meters were removed. The Mayor's allegation is that the firms afterward connected the pipes in their factories with the street mains, and went on using the city water.

Chief Murphy detailed A. J. Cummings of the Health Department to investigate. He reported that Saul & Terhune, one of the firms named, who conduct a sawmill at 68 and 70 St. Paul Avenue, and the Hudson County Bottlers' Association, of 72 and 74 St. Paul Avenue, were using city water without authority, both claiming to draw their supplies from cisterns. Officer Cummings said that he found both establishments were drawing water from the street main by means of a pipe concealed in the cellar.

Water Assessor James McGrath filed a similar report with Mayor Hoos, and also included in the charge Jacob Dubois, who conducts a planing mill at Oakland and St. Paul Avenues.

Mayor Hoos believes that these three establishments have defrauded the city to the extent of $1,000.

The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Allan L. McDermott for his opinion as to the best course to be pursued.

FARRELL PLACED ON TRIAL.

Accused of the Murder of Thirteen-Year-Old Mary Cunningham.

Francis Farrell, who was indicted Jan. 29, 1897, for the murder of Mary Cunningham, was placed on trial before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Osborne represents the people, and Stephen J. O'Hare appears for the defendant.

Mary Cunningham, a thirteen-year-old girl, was found murdered at her home in a tenement at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, May 30, 1896. The child's mother had left her alone at noon and returned two hours later. She found the girl lying dead on the bedroom floor with a towel tied tightly about her neck. Another knotted towel lay near by. The girl's face had been mutilated by blows, and by her side lay a knife with which it was supposed, she had tried to defend herself.

The police found the case a difficult one. One man was arrested and later released. Then Farrell, who lived in the tenement and who knew the girl, was taken into custody. The evidence against him at the time was so slight that he, too, was released. Later, however, he was arrested again. The evidence against him is entirely circumstantial.

Only one juror was sworn in up to the time court adjourned for the day.

BLANCHE WALSH IN COURT.

She and Her Maid Fined $6 for Wheeling Without Lamps.

Miss Blanche Walsh, the actress, and her maid, Marie Knudson, who were arrested in Fifth Avenue Sunday night for riding bicycles without lamps, were fined $3 each in the West Side Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Kudlich. The actress appeared in court with her father, the ex-Warden of the Tombs, and her maid. She was evidently displeased because she had been put to some trouble.

When Magistrate Kudlich asked Miss Walsh to give her account of the matter she said she and her maid had ridden from Brooklyn on borrowed bicycles without thinking about lights for the evening. She said Policeman McLaughlin, who arrested her and her maid, had told her she should not ride without a light, and she said she had told him she would supply the deficiency.

"I was so excited," the actress said, "that I don't know what I said to him. He arrested us before I knew what was going on."

Bicycle Policeman McLaughlin said that he had warned the actress and her maid once without their paying any attention to him. At Thirty-fifth Street he warned them again, and Miss Walsh and the maid rode on, arguing with him. At Thirty-fourth Street he told them he would have to arrest them, and they got off and argued again with him. He said that Miss Walsh told him she would be revenged on him if he took her to the station house. She also told him there were telephones at Police Headquarters and that he was not the whole police force.

When the women were taken to the station house they could not leave the wheels for bail, as the bicycles were borrowed ones. They were allowed to remain in the Captain's room until they were bailed out two hours later. Miss Walsh's father paid the fines from a large roll of bills.

North Side Board of Trade Meets.

A meeting of the North Side Board of Trade was held at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue, last evening, President James L. Wells occupying the chair. A special committee was appointed to investigate the increase of telephone rates between the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. At present the charge for five minutes' or less use of the telephone between the boroughs is 25 cents, but previous to Jan. 1 the charge was only 15 cents. No reason for the increased rates is given by the telephone company. The question of the opening of the new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River came up for discussion. Mr. Wells stated that he understood the bridge was to be opened early in July, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Bridges to investigate.

AID VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association Issues an Appeal.

THE SOCIETY NEEDS FUNDS

Two Hundred Families Are Now Being Cared For and Many More May Require Aid—Women's Relief Association Co-operating.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, which was formed for the purpose of aiding such families of volunteers from this city as required it, has issued an appeal for funds to carry on its work. The association has headquarters at 1,298 Broadway, and is now caring for 200 families. Twenty-five thousand copies of the appeal will be distributed, and it is requested that all contributions be sent to Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund. The members of the New England Women's Relief Association will investigate all cases of distress brought to the notice of the association, and Herman Ridder has offered the services of the Women's Relief Association of the Deutscher Liederkranz in behalf of the cause.

The appeal is as follows:

To the Patriotic Citizens of New York:

Our citizen soldiers and sailors have responded to the country's call to duty; many have left helpless families unprovided for. The great heart of the Nation is nobly moved in behalf of the men at the front, while few citizens think of those at home who are dependent upon them. Those who have commanded men in the field know how the situation at home affects the soldier—whether want and distress, or plenty and comfort, surround his loved ones. On his lonely outpost at night, on the weary march, in the night before the battle, or in that trying moment just before the charge, when looking death in the face, it is the picture of home crowding upon his mind that nerves or unnerves him. If the loved ones are cared for, he with light heart performs his duty bravely; if want and suffering are their lot, with heavy heart and broken spirit he still bravely tries to do his duty.

Some of us, for many reasons, cannot respond to our country's call, but we can all help to make those who are supporting the honor of the flag doubly effective. We can cheer the soldier's heart—not so much by luxuries in the field as by assuring him that those dependent upon him at home are properly cared for by his fellow-citizens as a public trust committed to them by their country, in so far as his absence at the front diminishes his opportunity to properly maintain his family. We would assure him that his manly action has touched a chord of warm sympathy in the hearts of his neighbors, who seek the privilege of sharing his duty if not his perils.

There is less need for provision for the soldier in the field than for the family at home, as the Government takes good care of the army and navy, while many patriotic citizens and organizations are already supplementing such care with generous provision. Some of the money which patriotic citizens desire to contribute can be applied most advantageously to providing for the wives and children, mothers and sisters, of the men at the front. This is not charity, but a work of patriotic duty, in which all citizens are urged to join. This work can be done most effectively by concentrating in one channel, as far as possible, the efforts of all engaged in it. To this end the association asks the co-operation of all individuals and associations throughout the City of New York undertaking such work.

Reliable means have been adopted for investigating and extending aid. Among the cases already acted on are many where distress and actual suffering were shown to exist. These cases will not be uncovered, because to do so would humiliate the family and wound the soldier in heart and spirit. The officers and committees of this association donate their services, the only expenses being those necessary for administration, and all money contributed will be judiciously and economically distributed, each case being carefully and confidentially, with due delicacy, investigated in advance.

Supporters of the Appeal.

This appeal is supported by all the names following:

Mayor Van Wyck,	Oliver P. Buel,
Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.,	John C. McGuire,
Levi P. Morton,	Hugh R. Garden,
The Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, D. D.,	Peter Doelger,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Col. Edward C. James,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Frank Wetzlar,
Isaac N. Seligman,	L. Sanders,
Gen. Samuel Thomas,	John J. McNulty,
John D. Crimmins,	Clarence A. Roberts,
W. Bourke Cockran,	James Clarke,
William L. Strong,	John Crane,
Henry H. Rogers,	Edward J. Gavegan,
Henry C. Valentine,	Almet F. Jenks,
John R. Hegeman,	James G. Johnson,
Calvin S. Brice,	James McMahon,
John D. Archbold,	Miles M. O'Brien,
Gen. Anson G. McCook,	Daniel O'Day
J. Edward Simmons,	Louis V. O'Donohue,
The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.,	Francis R. Pemberton,
The Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D.,	John J. Pulleyn,
Darwin R. James,	John J. Rooney,
Silas B. Dutcher,	P. Tecumseh Sherman,
Carl Schurz,	Frank Sullivan Smith,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John F. McCarthy,
Gen. Wagre Swayne,	R. Duncan Harris,
Herman Bidder,	Robert A. C. Smith,
Stephen Farrelly,	Myles Tierney,
Martin T. McMahon,	Joshua W. Davis,
Emerson McMillin,	Gen. Charles C. Dodge,
Perry Belmont,	Col. William Mayer,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Francis C. Travers,
Andrew A. McCormick,	Vincent P. Travers,
Wm. Allen Butler, Jr.,	Gen. Horatio C. King,
Horace White,	Robert W. De Forest,
John Jacob Astor Warner,	Arthur Scott Brieson,
Thomas F. Bryne,	Dr. Whitman V. White,
Thomas H. Kelly,	Paul Fuller,
Hugh Kelly,	George Ehret,
The Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney,	Ricardo De Portiguez,
Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr.,	Gen. Grenville M. Dodge,
Henry Marquand,	Charles L. Strakosch,
Col. John McAnerney,	Michael J. Drummond,
Thomas M. Mulry,	Charles Y. Fornes,
George A. Laughlin,	Michael Rorke,
W. J. Kingsland,	R. M. Walters,
J. Frederick Pierson,	Henry Amy,
Charles O. Wilson,	Fernando Baltes,
Frank Brainard,	Michael Brennan,
James E. Dougherty,	James Fitzgerald,
John M. Meehan,	Joseph Bayan,
John C. Whitney,	Thomas Morrissey,
William R. Grace,	H. D. Cooper,
Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard,	Thomas J. Kearney,
Edward A. Quintard,	Peter McDonnell,
James T. Woodward,	George R. Bldwell,
Richard T. Wilson,	John H. Sprague,
George W. Young,	Henry J. Sayers,
Bird S. Coler,	Robert McGuinniss, Jr.,
Ashbel P. Fitch,	John A. Sullivan,
M. Warley Platzek,	Edward J. McGuire,
Jacob W. Mack,	Robert C. Connell,
Frank R. Lawrence,	J. Kridel Sons & Co.,
Joseph F. Daly,	Wm. Openhym & Sons,
James W. Alexander,	George Silva & Co.,
James Butler,	Herman & Guinzburg,
The Right Rev. John M. Farley,	Lawrence A. Underhill,
George R. Sheldon,	L. Henry & Co.,
Francis L. Eames,	Kahn & Guerin,
Michael E. Bannin,	James G. Johnson & Co.,
Thomas Barrett,	Passavant & Co.,
William Brookfield,	B. Priestley & Co.,
	L. Erstein & Brother,
	S. Zeimer & Feldstein,
	H. Hofheimer & Co.,
	Zucker & Josephy,
	James White & Co.,
	Converse, Stanton & Co.,
	Hoeninghaus & Curtis.

The officers of the association are John Byrne, 45 Wall Street, President; Thomas L. James, Lincoln National Bank, Treasurer, and Michael J. Scanlan, 56 Pine Street, Secretary.

The Contributions Received.

Treasurer James acknowledges the following contributions to and including yesterday:

Gen. Lloyd Bryce	$25.00	F. Chandler.. ...	5.00
A. W. Clarendon.	10.00	Rev. Dr. R. W. Bronson Murray.	100.00
Horace White....	50.00	J. R. Wheeler...	10.00
E. Blanc...	5.00	W. C. Schermerhorn.	500.00
H. Gade...	50.00	Col. W. Mayer...	100.00
Bawo & Dotter..	50.00	Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter..	20.00
Ernest Ilgen.	7.00	E. F. Milliken....	50.00
Mrs. R. M. Smith	13.50	Bird S. Coler....	10.00
C. L. Strakosch..	5.00	W. S. Ulschoeffer...	100.00
A. G. McCook...	50.00	F. T. Garretson	25.00
Mike Bann & Co.	5.00	Mrs. Emily W. Swan.	25.00
C. F. Brooks....	20.00	Mrs. A. M. Bruen	25.00
M. L. Chambers..	25.00	Ingomar Goldsmith Company	10.00
E. McMillin....	1,000.00	Cash in various sums..	126.00
W. B. Cockran...	25.00	"A Veteran"....	50.00
Archbishop Corrigan..	100.00	I. H. N.....	20.00
J. Clarke & Co...	25.00	Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard.	100.00
J. G. H. Meyers.	25.00	L. H. Johnson...	25.00
J. C. Parsons....	10.00	Employes Chemical Bank..	25.50
Employes N. Y. Engraving and Printing Co....	5.50		
W. R. Reese, collection..	.95		
Gideon Fountain.	50.00		
Miss M. W. Henderson.	10.00		
Total.....			$2,903.45

The St. John's Guild Fund.

An effort is being made by a number of charitable people to raise a fund to be spent in caring for sick children that will be left in the city during the months of July and August. St. John's Guild has the work in direct charge, and William I. Walters has secured the privilege of naming the first trip of the Floating Hospital of the Guild by contributing $250. Timothy Hogan and Mrs. W. E. Chisolm have each given $250 for the privilege of naming a trip. Other contributions have been made as follows: Francis T. Maxwell, $25; Mrs. C. A. Bristed, $25; Mrs. I. C. Blodgett, $20; George H. Byrd, $100; Mrs. F. S. Smithers, $50, and Sartorious & Co., $25. All checks should be sent to William R. Warren, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

In India, where keeping cool is a study, everybody wears low shoes. $4.50 for russets or patent leather.

Straw Hats.

$2.50 and $3, according to the straw—rough or smooth.

If the best is too costly, next best is $1.90.

Underwear.

Underwear that's thin you can find anywhere; underwear that fits, you can find here—you need both to be cool.

Gauzes, gossamers and knee-length drawers. Deimel's Linen-mesh is the coolest; but like most good things, expensive.

Thin Suits.

Light or dark colors—coats unlined; wool-crash—as cool as linen-crash in spite of being wool; linen-crash, nun's cloth, serges; and all other good thin stuffs.

What we do for men we do for boys—boys as young as 3.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-